

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending the 8th February 1913.

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## URIA PAPERS.

Nil.

## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 16th November 1919.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>BENGALI.</b>				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das Hindu, Karmokar; age 38 year ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar Kayastha, age 55 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	12,00 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	300
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 6 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varatavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	80
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kshetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 year ...	80
18	"Dhruva Tara" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	.....
21	"Gaud Dui" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
22	"Hindu Banjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	155
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
24	"Hitavad" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganes Choudhary	20,000 to 30,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nasimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"agaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha ...	7500
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,200 to 2,000
30	"Kalyan" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
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	<b>BENGALI—contd.</b>				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin; age 68 years ...	300
32	"Khuinavasi" ...	Khuina ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years ...	350
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	400
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years ...	400
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	4,000 to 5,000
38	"Mubammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years ...	200
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ...	1,500 to 2,000
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	500
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Rudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ...	300
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ...	500
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	300
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Mear, Musalman, age 53 years ...	200
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goals, age 41 years.	618
49	"Pretikar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	500
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Rajsekti" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ...	110
52	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do. ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ...	500
53	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years ...	200
54	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Hara Sarker Maitra, Brahmin, age 66 year ...	300
55	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 600
56	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ...	500
57	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
58	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
59	"Subrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	200
60	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
61	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Arinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
62	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year ...	.....
63	"Surya" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
65	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

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1	2	3	4	5	6
66	BENGALI— <i>conold.</i> "Tippera Hitalshi"	Tippera ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Kamaniya Kuma Singha, Brahmo age 33 year ... ..	700
67	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat ... ..	Do. ... ..	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years ... ..	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca ... ..	Do. ... ..	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., L., Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years.	1,000

*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 16th November 1912.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	" Bharat Chitra "	Calcutta	Weekly	.....	.....

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st January cannot understand how Indian Moslems can expect the British Government to quarrel with the Christians Powers, who are allied to them in religion and race and with whom they have always been friendly, because some of these Powers are, justly or unjustly, oppressing the Turks, whom Indian Moslems, regard as their *Gurus*. It is equally inexplicable how Indian Moslems, supposing some of them volunteered to go and fight for the Sultan, could possibly be allowed by England to do so, for would not the European Powers in that case point out to England its duty to prevent its subjects from injuring nations akin to it in race and religion?

"The fate of Turkey."

SAMAY,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

2. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th January warns Europe, proud as she is of her strength, against crushing Turkey, weary after the Tripolitan war.

Europe vs. Turkey.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

Even in her defeat in the Balkan War Turkey has given evidence of magnificent heroism and nobility of mind. She has fought single-handed against a host of foes, and while the Balkan allies declared a crusade Turkey refused to declare a *jihad* even when urged by the Arabs. The conduct of the neutral European Powers in this war has so far been far from praiseworthy. When in the first stage of the contest Turkey suffered reverses they remained quiet. But the moment Turkey began to be victorious at Chatalja, they interceded and stopped the hostilities. This was shameful. Howbeit, what is the use of Turkey's retaining Constantinople? Sooner or later the Christian Powers of Europe are sure to wrest it from her. Even now Europe is demanding independence for all Christians in Constantinople. If this is granted, what will be the worth of Turkish sovereignty in the city? This is why Turkey has become determined to fight to the last. She would rather be driven out of Europe than bring ignominy on the Crescent.

Indian Musalmans, you will not be able to shake the purpose of Europe by your tears. Weep at the feet of Him at whose feet tears never go in vain.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st January cannot understand why "Chandrasekhar" after having been staged for 25 years, should now be banned and why, if banned on the stage, the original novel by Bankim Chatterjee should be allowed to circulate freely. Such indeed is statesmanship! Of what use is a dam when the flood has already passed by? Comment is useless.

The notifying of "Chandrasekhar" under the Dramatic Performances Act.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

4. On the same subject, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says:—

*Ibid.*

NAYAK,  
Feb. 2nd, 1913.

Government does not proscribe all Bengali books which contain abuses of Englishmen. Otherwise books like *London Rahasya* (a translation of the "Mysteries of the Court of London"), *History of the Sepoy war* by Rajani Kanta Gupta and *Maharaja Nand Kumar* would not have been allowed to be sold in the market. A regular system ought to be followed and strictly observed in all cases. What the *Indian Daily News* has said on the subject is perfectly correct.

5. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 1st February thinks the prohibition of the staging of *Chandrasekhar* unworthy of the present liberal Government.

*Ibid.*

JASOHAR,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January refers to the case of Head-constable Satis Chandra Chatterji of Tollygunj Thana, sentenced to a fine of Rs. 80 by the Police Magistrate of Alipore for having accepted a bribe of Rs. 20 from a woman. The constable pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence

A corrupt Head-constable.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

adduced. This heightens his guilt and the sentence awarded is most unsatisfactory. We await departmental action against this dishonest policeman.

**SAMAY.**  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

7. Referring to the case of Head-constable Satis Chandra Chattopadhyaya noticed above, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st January also writes that the punishment awarded

is extremely light. Such an offence on the part of a policeman is absolutely inexcusable. Justice requires that he should be dismissed from the force.

**PRABANDHU.**  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

8. In connection with the question of the appointment of Presidents of Panchayets, the *Prabandhu* [Brahmanbaria] of the 20th January suggests that Presidents should be elected for fixed terms of three or four years, by the votes of the population of each union. And they should be given judicial powers also. At the end of each term, if their record of work is satisfactory, they may be re-elected.

**BARISAL HITAIKHI.**  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

9. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 27th January reports the establishment of an *Ashram* at Swambag near Marhakkhola, Barisal. Various rumours are rife about the founder and supporters of the *Ashram*, and it is rumoured that the name of religion is attracting many a simple, religiously disposed man to it. The respectable people of Barisal are requested to keep an eye on the *Ashram* lest the drama of the Jagatai *Ashram* should be played over again here.

**SANJIVANI.**  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th January, referring to the recent dacoity at Dulai Bazar in Patna, writes:— Security of life and property in Bengal in the mufassal is sorely threatened. Let Government permit the men of property in the villages to possess firearms. No other remedy is possible.

**BARISAL HITAIKHI.**  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

11. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 27th January requests the authorities to make the same arrangements for patrolling the river at Jhalakati as have been made for patrolling the river at Barisal. Jhalakati is notorious for dacoity at night.

(b — Working of the Courts.

**BANGAVASI.**  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, draws the attention of Lord Sydenham to the case in which the Sessions Judge of Dhulia has sentenced five persons to death on a charge of murdering one person. The Judge himself in his judgment says that there are grounds in favour of some of the accused persons, on which their cases might receive some special consideration. In spite of this he sentenced them to death with, however, the note that they might appeal to Government for commutation of sentence. Under the circumstances, Lord Sydenham ought to look into the case, no matter whether any formal appeal is made to him or not.

**BASUMATI.**  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st February thus criticises the judgment of Maulvi Mustafazar Rahman Khan, Deputy Magistrate at Tangail, in acquitting four Moslems accused of having abducted a Hindu girl named Sarojini, daughter of Mukunda Chandra Pal of Sati village in that Subdivision:—

We are amazed at this judgment. His arguments do not seem to us to be logical. They are really most surprising. The evidence of the unhappy Sarojini is enough to melt even a heart of stone. The Deputy Magistrate dismisses the horoscope of the girl cast by a Brahman as of no value as proof of her age. This Brahman in his evidence declared that, on the day of the incident complained of, the girl was aged 15 years and 3 months. The Magistrate distrusts this evidence and says that a horoscope like this can easily be made up. With an attitude of mind like this, no horoscope can be taken as evidence. The Magistrate places credence in the testimony of the Assistant Surgeon, who, after a careful examination of the girl, pronounced her to be more than 16 years of age. But everybody knows that these doctors can only

guess a man's or woman's age. Physical development does not proceed at the same rate in all cases. For example, some boys before they are 14, show incipient moustaches, while other youths even at 18, show no such signs. Similarly, some infants begin teething at six months and others as late as in their 8th month. Some girls at 14 are better developed in person than young women of 18; and there are young women of 25 who look younger than girls of 15. No physiologist has yet been able to state authoritatively that, at such an age such physical developments must take place. Doctors calculate age by examining the teeth, but that is largely a matter of guess. We wonder, therefore, how the Assistant Surgeon in this case could give a "definite opinion" about Sarojini's age. The utmost he could do was to give a rough guess about the girl's age. So, in this case, the evidence of the man who cast the horoscope should have been taken into consideration. So, we hold that the Deputy Magistrate should not have held the charges against the accused under section 363, Indian Penal Code, as having fallen through. Then, as regards the charges under section 366, the trying Magistrate dismisses them with the following remarks:—

The complainant says that when he advanced to rescue his daughter, two accused threatened him with *lathis* and he could not advance. Can such a statement be believed? It is absurd to suppose that a father should turn his back without rescuing his daughter from a gang of rogues, simply by the sight of *lathis*. The accused did not cause any hurt or assault to him, but succeeded in deterring him from following them. This is absolutely incredible.

We confess to being dumbfounded at this passage in the judgment. This Deputy Magistrate can believe without a doubt that 17 horsemen without bloodshed could conquer the whole of Lakshman Sen's dominions, and he yet cannot believe that a man attacked at night by 5 *gundas* with *lathis* could flee. What else could he do under the circumstances? If he had stayed on, his head would have been broken open but he could not have rescued Sarojini. It is only natural, therefore, that he should have turned away. Of course he was a coward, but that is no reason why he should be taken to be a liar. The trying Magistrate says that the girl made no attempt to flee all the time she was in custody, and this, in his opinion, shows that she was with them of her own will, for some evil purpose. This shows a stupendous ignorance. Certainly, the girl must have been kept in custody by her captors, and for fear of oppression she dared not attempt to escape. If a woman happens to be touched by Moslems she would be outcasted—so she naturally did not know what to do and sat inactive. One ought not to infer from this that she was voluntarily with her captors. There has been a travesty of justice in this case, and let Government take the necessary steps to get this judgment revised.

#### (c)—Jails.

14. In discussing the recently published official reports on the working of the prisons in Bengal, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes:—

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

The high rate of mortality from dysentery, diarrhoea and other such diseases, suggests that there is something wrong in the diet supplied to the prisoners and this is a matter which should be carefully attended to by all inspecting officers of prisons.

We hope the Government of India will favourably attend to the complaint made in this report that unless all stores required for all Government Departments including Departments like the Supply and Transport are purchased from the prisons, the income from prison labour will not properly be enhanced.

The mortality statistics, on the whole, suggest the necessity of better control over prison dietary. The present food is insufficient. Whether the scales of supply laid down are actually attended to in practice, ought to be tested. From the figures given in this report, we find that 6 pice per diem is the amount spent for food for each prisoner. With this meagre allowance for food they had to do hard labour. Who can tell if this does not induce disease? And yet this same report discloses that each prisoner per year does work valued at Rs. 22-10. They are given for food as much as they can earn for themselves. Prison expenditure is regulated according to its income. We cannot believe

Government to be actuated by such shop-keeping principles. Let the prisoners be regarded as human beings and let steps be taken to improve their diet. If Government cannot find money to feed the prisoners properly, let the orders of 1886 be promptly given effect to.

Food, health and company are the three things to be chiefly attended to in prison life. As regards the last, if overcrowding in jail may be dangerous to health, it can be equally fatal to morals. First offenders should be kept separate from habitual offenders. At least under-trial prisoners should not be kept in company with convicted prisoners. Cases have been heard of men accused of "political" offences having been made to herd with ordinary convicted prisoners. If true, this is a matter requiring prompt redress.

We are glad to see that Government is in earnest all over India about the reformation of juvenile offenders. But in this connection, we have read the following passage in Colonel Buchanan's report with apprehension:—

"Youthful offenders are still too frequently sent to jail. In Calcutta youths are given short sentences,—too short to be of any reformatory use,—and consequently a stream of such youthful offenders flows between the courts, the jail and the streets. We cannot attempt to do anything of reformatory value to youths sent to jail for a month or for a few weeks or days."

Does he want boys to be kept in prison for long terms? Long sentences will rob prison-life of the terrors it now has for boys. We are opposed to such long sentences for boys, and to whipping sentences for men.

(d)—Education.

BARISAL HITAIKHI,  
no. 27th, 1913

15. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 27th January has the following in English on the Dacca University scheme:—

The Dacca University scheme.

The Muhammadan College.—A study of the University system in Great Britain, e.g., Oxford, Cambridge, Belfast, Dublin etc., fails to furnish any parallel, and altogether we are of opinion that the proposal should be eliminated.

College for well-to-do classes:—

Educated Bengal has passed no uncertain verdict upon the scheme, notwithstanding the glowing panegyric bestowed by its authors, and we would earnestly request the Government not to further persevere in the matter. The proposal is radically unsound, and is based on the historical fallacy that there exists any difference in kind between the great middle class of this country and the so-called aristocratic classes. Barring a few exceptions, there is generally speaking no distinction amongst them, and the curious reader will find ample food for reflection in Shore's Minute and the connected despatches of the Court of Directors. The practical sequel of the idea, therefore, will be to put scholars of the same status into different pens, under different scholastic environments and influences,—a result greatly to be deplored. It is very refreshing to turn from the picture of class academies to the grand ideal held before us in England. There the Prince of Wales is himself pursuing his academic career in the residential atmosphere of Magdalen College, after finishing his naval training as a common midshipman on board the "Hindustan," and we only read the other day that Prince Albert has lately joined the sixty cadets on another battleship. These democratic influence, corporate, intellectual and social life are much sought after by the highest Royal Family in the world.

These hothouse plants and cloistered virtues (to be turned out by the proposed college) cannot be expected to flourish in the stern world of complex conditions and variety.

But then we are reminded that these well-to-do classes will supply the cultured leisured community, pursuing knowledge and scholarship for its own sake. Under the scheme proposed, these picturesque hopes are likely to be dashed to the ground, for culture ever seeks a wide horizon and shuns spaces, cribbed, cabined and confined,—for culture woos the sanctity of sweetness and light and not the stuffy atmosphere of insular hopes.

And again; quite an extensive syllabus has been prescribed exclusively for these young scholars. Arrangements on a generous scale will be provided

for instruction in the Elements of Law, Land-Surveying, Estate Management. Minus music, we have here the three branches of instruction advocated by Plato, and in adding riding to the curriculum, the Committee have lent some old-world fragrance to the proposal, and will remind the historical student of the education given to the young Persian nobles in the days of Cyrus. Now, will these multiplication of subjects and topics be conducive to the state of repose, so essential for true culture? The man in Herodotus' story, when allowed by a certain king to go into one of his treasure houses, full of gold dust—crammed it into his boots, loose clothes and all parts of the body. He came staggering out and, as Herodotus describes him "like anything other than man." Will our young scholars fare any better in this treasure home of the world's knowledge centred in one place? Sandwiched between the so-called aristocratic training on the one hand, and academic attainments on the other, they will emerge out of the portals of the University laden with honours thick upon their persons, with learning crammed in every fold—brilliant products but "like everything other than an educated man."

We are not unmindful of the educational deficiencies of the wealthy community, but the panacea for this besetting evil is not the system of exclusion but one of inclusion—the remedy is not a policy of rigid separation but one of communism—participation in the free sunshine of a common social and academic home. The Committee rightly dwell upon the corporate spirit in the College eventually developing into loyalty to the University. The rivers will all unite in the great main, but how can this consummation be wished for, when you dam a running stream at its very fountain-head.

Space forbids a more detailed treatment of the topic and we will at once turn to the financial aspect of the undertaking. The Committee, oppressed by this difficulty, invoked the aid of Landlord's fee to supply "the sinews of war." Dr. Ghosh's note, however, dispels this roseate prospect, and in its legal and constitutional aspect the last word has probably been said. In any event, it has generally been recognized that the essence of the scheme is its self-supporting feature.

The infant University cannot be allowed to start on its first voyage with this millstone round its neck, and, as Dr. Ghose pointed out, the promoters ought to endow it themselves. It has been said that the King of Saim used to present a white elephant to a noble who might happen to incur his displeasure. As a royal gift it must be received, but then the upkeep would ruin his resources, and reduce him to a state of poverty. The promoters of the University, with the best intentions, are unwillingly doing the very thing by presenting this costly present to the University.

#### *College of Engineering.*

Our comments under this head will be very brief. The subject has been engaging public attention for some considerable time, and there have already been two schools of thought over the matter. The alternatives of course are the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the Dacca University and the question has been thoroughly discussed by the Committee. The latter scheme is at a manifest disadvantage, as compared with the former, in point of Engineering activity, but on the other side of the scale must be placed the compensating factors afforded by the splendid University Laboratories and the scientific and social atmosphere, so essential for the production of engineers of the right type. As the Committee have so happily expressed—a student in the Dacca Engineering College "will share in the corporate life of the University and will be saved from the concentration and narrowness which are apt to be the characteristics of highly specialized students." It is also noteworthy that there has been only one note of dissent from among the Calcutta members of the Engineering Sub-Committee. Altogether, we are of opinion that the decision of the Committee has been the right one, and ought to be supported.

The Dacca University scheme.

16. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 27th

January says:—

From our knowledge of what is happening at Chittagong we can say that a large part of the Landlord's Fees which are accumulating in the Treasury

JYOTI.  
Jan. 27th 1913.

belongs to poor landlords. This money ought not, in justice, to be utilized in establishing a College for well-to-do classes at Dacca.

The proposal to establish a separate college and a separate course of studies for Musalmans is also objectionable. Government now wants to placate the Musalmans, and hence all the special arrangements for them in education, in Legislative Councils, in service and so forth. To-morrow it may be necessary to do the same thing for another community and so on. Where will this end?

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

The Dacca University scheme.

17. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 27th January writes as follows in English:—

If the recommendations of the Dacca University Committee be accepted *in toto* the spread of higher education amongst the people of moderate means will receive a complete check. We are not so much for efficiency as for wide diffusion of higher education amongst the people of limited resources. We do not object to the establishment of the residential and teaching University in our city. But we earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, who will have the final voice in the matter, not to accept the recommendations of the Committee as to the cost to each of the students. Rather, we would urge His Excellency not to accede to the present limit of the cost to each student of the Dacca or Jagannath College. We also pray that the new Arts college should be run on the model of the Jagannath college, so as to afford greater facility to the students of mediocre means. If greater efficiency is the thing aimed at, we would approach His Excellency with the prayer that much larger grants should be made by Government to make up the deficit caused by the curtailment of the cost proposed by the Committee to each of the students.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th January complains of serious mismanagement of affairs on the occasion of the convocation recently held at the Sanskrit College,

Calcutta, for distributing titles to successful candidates in the Title Examinations. The *Adhyapakas* who had been invited from distant places were not supplied with lodging and boarding, so that most of them had to suffer the utmost inconvenience. The Sanskrit College compound where the convocation was held could not possibly hold more than 500 people, and two thousand persons, male and female, had been invited. What the result was can be easily imagined. No arrangement had been made for a separate entrance for Bengali ladies who were, consequently obliged to push their way through males Indian and European. In short, the management was a most scandalous one and the *Adhyapakas* invited were highly displeased. Even the decorations of the compound, which it is said, had cost about 400 rupees, was outrageously wanting in good taste.

There was mismanagement also in the distribution of titles. Students of literature got titles of *Sankhya* and students of *Velania* got titles *Nyaya*. Why? Why were the students kept packed up in two rooms? Could they not be accommodated in the hall at the back? For all this mismanagement Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan is responsible. He is a very good man, but that is no reason why he should not be taken severely to task for such gross mismanagement and obvious neglect of duty.

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st February takes Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan severely to task for having, in his programme of the Sanskrit convocation, altered two words in two couplets quoted from the *Manusmṛiti*, in order to give them a meaning different from their original meaning. The word "Brahmanam" (to a Brahmin) was changed into "Vidvāṅsam" (to a learned man) and the word "Vipraya" (to a Vipra or Brahmana) into "Dhiyaya" (to a talented man). Such alterations of the text of *Sastric* writings is, it is said, extremely reprehensible. The alterations in the above case were obviously made with the object of raising men belonging to all castes to the position assigned in the *Shastras* to Brahmins only. It was an extremely bold and unwarranted step taken by the Mahamahopadhyaya. The authorities, continues the writer, deserve our best thanks for the encouragement they are giving to Sanskrit education. But our joy is not also free from a sigh. We sigh at the sight of

Sanskrit education becoming more and more superficial and putting on a cloak of Westernism. Sir Ashutosh wills it to be so. Sanskrit education, however, breeds healthy ideas only if it is unadulterated.

20. In the course of a long article, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st February takes exception to the constitution of the Sanskrit Board of Examination and the course which orthodox Sanskrit education is being given in Bengal. The Board is a conglomeration of various types of men from orthodox Pandits to Christians and Europeans. Such a Board can never be expected to uphold the purity or glory of orthodox Sanskrit education and orthodox Hindu culture which alone can make such education possible. The result is that the curse of superficiality is entering into the system of *tol* education under the control of the Board. It has even been proposed to make English compulsory in the Title Examinations. If this proposal is carried out then all *tol*s will be like so many branches of the Sanskrit College and then adieu for ever to the orthodox Pandit community, the prop of Hinduism and bulwark of Hindu culture. Such a system may give birth to men like Max Muller and Oldenburg, but never to men like Bhuban Vidyaratna, Braja Vidyaratna, Haladhar Tarkachurhamani, Rakhal Das Nyayratna, Panchanan Tarkaratna and Sasadhar Tarkachurhamani.

21. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 3rd February strongly deprecates the action on the part of the Board of Examiners for Sanskrit Title Examinations in making English an optional subject of examination. It will lead in time inevitably to English becoming the primary subject for examination, the Sanskrit studies being relegated to a subordinate place.

22. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 26th January gives its hearty support to the new scheme formed by the efforts of Mr. Nathan for the reorganization of the Saraswat Samaj, and submitted to Government for sanction. The scheme for the reorganization of the Saraswat Samaj. The Saraswat Samaj is a very important and useful association, for the spread of Hindu education on strictly orthodox lines and as such deserves every encouragement from the authorities. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael, who has already evinced a great interest in the spread of orthodox Sanskrit education, will give a great impetus to it by sanctioning the scheme for the reorganization of the Samaj.

23. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January does not see any sign of progress in the Calcutta Madrasah, such as has been made by the Calcutta Sanskrit college. The Principal of the institution is, strangely enough, a Christian who does not know a letter of Arabic, Persian or Urdu, and so he cannot even understand the words of the students under him without the help of an interpreter. The students are, therefore, put to the greatest inconvenience. For the proper development of the institution, its Principal should be a Musalman and it should be intimately connected with the University. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

24. We have been very much sorry to hear, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February, that Mr. Watt, Principal of the Scottish Churches College, has grown very oppressive on his Hindu students and makes great distinction between them and his Christian students. Why do Hindu boys go to Missionary Colleges? The Scottish Churches College prospers on the money received from Hindu students, and yet there is such oppression on them! How difficult it has now become to give education to boys! Schools and colleges have turned into shops for selling education where money has to be paid at every step. Is such a system likely to improve the morals of boys? And yet you expect them to be good!

25. *Anent* the same subject, a correspondent writes as follows in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th February:—

*Ibid.* The best Professors in the college are mostly Indians. With the honourable exception of Mr. Stephen, almost every other European Professor in the college is a humbug. Mr. Watt, Principal, teaches only the Bible. By far the largest

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

SURAJ,  
Feb. 3rd, 1913.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Jan. 26th, 1913.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 2nd, 1913.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 4th, 1913.

majority of students in the college is composed of Hindu boys. And yet Hindu Professors and boys are subjected to great oppression and inconvenience in it. Test examinations have already been held in the college. Hindu students who have failed, in even a single subject, have been refused permission to appear in the University Examinations, while Christian boys who have failed in even all subjects have received the permission. If students protest against this they will be rusticated. Even such of the native Professors as interceded on their behalf in the matter, have been rebuffed and insulted. Professor Gauri Sankar De, the great Mathematician, who served with great distinction in the college for 46 years, has retired mainly on account of his not being properly treated by Mr. Watt. Babu Adhar Chandra Mukherjee, the historian, has also resolved to retire shortly. The two hostels attached to the college are managed by native Christians who commit great oppression on Hindu boarders. A single instance will illustrate the matter. It is the practice in the hostels to realize Rs. 18 from every boarder as hostel charge during the Puja vacation, even if they remain away from them. On the occasion of the last Puja vacation the students of one of the hostels, the Wann hostel, applied to the Principal for reduction of this charge. Immediately after the Superintendent of the hostel ordered Ravindranath Banerji, a distinguished student, to leave the hostel. Ravindranath's guilt was that his name headed the list of the signatories to the application. On Ravindranath bringing the matter to the knowledge of the Principal he was told: "If you make any complaint against the Superintendent, I will rusticate you from the University."

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

26. A Musalman correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January indignantly repudiates the charges brought by an anonymous correspondent against Maulvi Faza Uddin Ahmad, B.A., Head-master of the Noakhali Zilla School, in a recent issue of the *Noakhali Sammilani* newspaper. The charges are :—

(1) That the Head-master refused to give promotion to a 9th standard boy who had regularly passed both the class examinations and annual examination. No names have been given. It must be a false charge.

(2) That the Head-master refused to allow a private student to appear in the Test Examination, in spite of being shown an application countersigned by the Inspector of Schools, and insisted on having a letter addressed direct to himself by the Inspector on the subject. The name of the boy has not been given. But most probably it is Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray. During the heat of *swadeshi* agitation this boy had been expelled from the school for his seditious proclivities. Subsequently, he read in some National institutions. The Headmaster was perfectly right in being particularly careful about this boy. His antecedents were such that the Head-master could very well suspect the genuineness of the countersignature on his application.

(3) That the Head-master is very irregular and despotic. This is an entirely false charge. In fact, he is a very regular, dutiful, upright and able man. Under his administration the school has immensely improved (figures have been given to prove this). Most probably the brilliant success of a Musalman Head-master has become an eye-sore to some meanminded Hindus, and hence the malicious complaints against him. The brother of a certain influential Hindu resident of the place wanted to have the monopoly of selling *khata* books to the students of the school. The Head-master however refused to oblige him in this manner. From that time the man has been speaking ill of the Head-master anywhere and everywhere. Again, the very day that the charges against the Head-master appeared in the *Noakhali Sammilani*, his house was set fire to and partially burnt down. It is rumoured that some of the lower teachers of the Noakhali school are helping the anonymous writer in the *Noakhali Sammilani*.

TIPPERA GUIDE  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

27. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 29th January has the following in English :—  
"Some hard rules of the Education Department."  
Some of the rules of the Education Department lately introduced in our High Schools, in conformity with the provisions of the University Regulations, have really become the stumbling block in the way of our young students. Owing to the restrictions regarding the capacity of any class or section, a large number of

students is refused admission not only by the unaided and aided schools but also by Government schools. This inconvenience is felt much the greater in the lower classes. We are aware of cases in which boys have not been able to enter any of the schools of this town for want of space, and had to idle away full one year.

Next, the rules of transfer of students from one school to another are working great hardship. Last but not the least is the question of syllabus and of the text-books of the lower classes in High English Schools. We have repeatedly expressed our views that the new syllabus, after the last few year's trial, has been found too stiff for the young boys, and the text-books introduced are not at all suitable for those for whom they are intended.

Now, these are the drawbacks to which the immediate attention of the Department of Education should be directed.

28. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 29th January in referring to the

A Civilian as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

agitation in some of the Calcutta Anglo Indian papers about Mr. Kuchler's successor, writes that a Civilian as Director of Public Instruction is likely

to prove a great success. Mr. Nathan, for example, has simply revolutionized the Education Department. Civilians as a class are men of extraordinary wisdom. They have been very successful as heads of the post office for example.

29. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 28th January welcomes the

The proposed University for Bihar.

announcement that a University with residential and teaching facilities will be established in Behar.

Thanks to Lord Hardinge for the great impetus which education is being given all over India, His Excellency has inaugurated a new era in the land.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes :—

Primary education in the Punjab.

When Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill was discussed in Council last year, Sir Louis

Dane wrote that the time was not yet ripe for any system of compulsory primary education in his province. The Municipal Committees had represented to him that the people had no partiality for primary education. Contrast with this view the following opinion expressed by Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction in the province :—

"The comparative slowness of the local bodies in opening new schools during the period has not been due to stinginess, or apathy, or hostility to education, but to a very simple cause, the want of funds.

They received no new grants either from Imperial or Provincial funds." Whom are we now to believe?

#### (c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

31. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 24th January writes that the

The proposed sanitary improvements at Kalighat.

sanitary improvements at Kalighat, as suggested by the Health officer, if carried out in their entirety, will deeply hurt the religious susceptibilities of

the Hindus. Nay more, it will offend Christians and Moslems as well, for who knows what similar acts of offence to their religious susceptibilities may be undertaken by the authorities? The Health officer is said to have remarked in this connexion that the Hindus are ignorant of sanitary rules. That only betrays his own ignorance.

32. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 29th January speaks of the growing

The Public health of Kalna town.

virulence of epidemics of malaria in Kalna town, which is depopulating it gradually, so that its population has dwindled from 60,000 to 8,000.

In addition to malaria, there are other scourges also like cholera, small-pox etc. The authorities concerned do not seem to attend to this matter with the earnestness necessary.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes how inadequate

Malaria and drainage in Bengal.

drainage, and consequent water-logging of the soil, are largely responsible for the prevalence of

KASIPUR NIVASI,  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Jan. 28th, 1913.

HITAVADI.  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

PRATIKAR  
Jan. 24th, 1913.

PALLIVASI,  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

HITAVADI  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

malaria in Bengal, how the remedy therefore must be a question of large expenditure which must be jointly incurred by zamindars, Government and local bodies, and must include the cutting down of jungles, the prevention of jute-steeping, the provision of an adequate number of culverts on Railway embankments. This last, specially, is a work which will evoke a good deal of opposition from the European capitalists who own and benefit by the Railways.

MUHAMMADI  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

34. Referring to Dr. Fry's report on malaria in Bengal, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes as follows:—

Dr. Fry's report and the means of checking malaria.

Did Dr. Fry ever think of the problem of jute-steeping, the injury that is caused to sanitation by the steeping of jute in sources of water-supply in the rainy season? Did he consider what amount of evil had been done by the wrong report of a certain Government sanitary officer, to the effect that steeping of jute did not in any way make water unwholesome? Does Dr. Fry want to say that the people who are ever ready to bear the burden of a tax for improvement of sanitation are unwilling to keep sources of water-supply clean and undefiled? Does Dr. Fry think that it is the duty of the people only, and not of the Government also, to clear the jungles in villages? In fact, sanitary improvement is too costly an affair to be carried on unaided by the people.

Dr. Fry denies that extension of railroads has anything to do with increase of malaria in Bengal. Does he not know that before the construction of the railway embankment along the Damodar, the villages on its two sides were very healthy? Government also does not deny it, but unfortunately no remedy has come yet. Again, poverty is a great friend of malaria, for ill-fed people are very easily attacked with it. Dr. Fry ought to have discussed means of removing this poverty of Bengal villagers. Dr. Fry has taken the people of the country to task for not taking quinine as regularly as they ought. The truth, however, is that poor people cannot procure good diet after taking quinine, so that the drug produces bad consequences. The use of cheap cinchona which is sold in the market as quinine, also leads to the same result. This is why people fight shy of quinine.

In conclusion, we are of opinion that if it is intended to check or conquer malaria, the material condition of the people must be improved, steeping of jute in open places near villages and roadsides must be prevented, railroads must be provided with large culverts at short intervals of space for ensuring good drainage, all old and silted up tanks should be re-excavated, all jungles should be cleared, and all silted up watercourses must be dredged and brought to a healthy flowing condition. The responsibility of doing all this lies partly on the Government and partly on zemindars. The attention of Lord Carmichael to drawn to the matter.

RANGPUR DARPAN,  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

35. Referring to the necessity of reforming District and Local Boards, a correspondent of the *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 27th January writes as follows:—

Reform of District and Local Boards.

It is not as Chairman alone that District and Subdivisional Magistrates can rule District and Local Boards according to their will. The power of nominating members being practically in their hands (for in practice Divisional Commissioners simply sanction the recommendations made by them), they can fill the Boards with their men. For this reason, it is necessary that the system of nomination should be abolished and all members should be elected by Road Cess payers. It often happens that a member of a District or Local Board does not live in the district, so that he cannot possibly be acquainted with its real conditions. Again, most of the members of the Boards happen to be inhabitants of towns so that they have no information about villages. It is this which has necessitated the appointment of new officers for collecting information about the sources of water-supply in villages. From all these considerations it is proposed—

(1) That none but Road Cess payers in a district should be members of the District Board of that district.

(2) That the system of nomination should be abolished and one of election by cess payers, with votes varying in number in different thanas according to the amounts of cess paid by them, should be introduced.

(3) That as in Municipalities so in District and Local Boards, officials should be ineligible for election as Chairman. District Magistrates may only supervise the working of Boards within their jurisdiction.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

36. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 31st January writes:—

Exactions in  *khas mahals*. About 53 or 54 districts in Bengal are permanently settled, and many of them are Government  *khas mahal* property. Government is proprietor of the land in almost all the provinces in India. And on the permanent settled areas the Road Cess, the Public Works Cess and other imposts have added to the taxation of land more than 50 per cent. in the last 50 years. On Government  *khas mahals*, rent is levied in kind in many cases when the corn in the fields ripens. It is sold to the highest bidder, and one-fourth of the proceeds is taken by Government, leaving three-fourths spare. For these  *mahals* there are Tashildari Sub-Deputy Collectors,  *paiks*,  *mridhas* and the cultivating ryots cannot return home with even four annas of the proceeds on account of  *dustoorie* (tips, contingencies, etc. The cultivators, therefore, find it hard to make both ends meet all the year through. If the crops fail one year wails are heard. Famines are present every year in one part or other of India now.

FARIDPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Jan. 31st, 1912.

37. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 21st January writes that

Settlement operations in Faridpur.

the recent settlement operations in Faridpur have cost 50 per cent. more than the similar operations in Bakerganj and 75 per cent. more than in Dacca. The Boundary marks put up by the Survey were washed away during the rains, and some of the settlement office buildings were destroyed by a recent storm. Is the cost of resuscitating all these to be paid by the Faridpur landowner? The settlement is causing endless litigation and consequent drain in the resources of the landowners, barely 5 per cent. of whom are likely to come unruined out of this ordeal.

FARIDPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Jan. 31st, 1912.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

38. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 28th January hopes that

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce's opposition to construction of Railway.

Government will not heed the interested cry of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the proposed construction of a Bhairav Bazar-Gauripur-Netrakona Railway and a Gauripur-Mymensingh Railway, by the Assam Bengal Railway Company.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 28th, 1912.

39. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st January requests the East Indian

A railway complaint.

Railway to provide latrine accommodation in the Inter Class carriages, on its trains numbering 48 and 29 Up and 47 and 30 Down, as they now do on almost all passenger trains.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 31st, 1912.

40. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 28th January suggests to the Public

Wanted additional  *chaps* on the Orissa Coast canal.

Works Department authorities the necessity of providing additional ferry ghats on the Orissa Coast Canal. Else, accidents to life and property are likely to happen.

NIHAR,  
Jan. 28th, 1912.

(h)—General.

41. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th February writes as follows:—

The Public Service Commission and sedition.

Does it still require to be explained how evidence before the Public Service Commission is giving rise to sedition? White witnesses are saying that the Blacks are worthless, while Black witnesses are saying that it is with their support that Whitemen maintain their high positions, so that a quarter of those positions should come to them. To make the point clear the  *Indian Daily News* has quoted Lord Lytton to the effect: "We have had to choose

NAYAK,  
Feb. 4th, 1912.

between prohibiting them and cheating them and we have chosen the latter." Does not this conduct on the part of the *Indian Daily News* amount to sedition? And yet it is the play *Chandrasekhar* which has been dubbed as seditious. This proves how the authorities are bamboozled by flattery. They should now bear in mind that the good old days are gone by when they could safely spend their time in dancing and merrymaking. Now, they will find sedition in their own camp under the veil of obedience and servility. Set your house in order and pacify able subordinates.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 31st, 1912.

42. In referring to the evidence adduced before the Islington Commission, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes:—Some people urge that a system of Simultaneous Examinations will result in a swamping of the Civil Service by the Indians, so that British interests in India will be impaired. If such a doubt or apprehension is really felt, let it be frankly said that Indians are never to be allowed to equal Englishmen in status. It is better to speak the truth. There can never be any compromise between the rulers and the ruled. The rulers must be rulers, the ruled must continue to be ruled. If it is sought to raise the ruled to the status of rulers, the former are likely to assume offensive airs, which no ruling race can tolerate. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Surendra Nath and other so-called loyal leaders of the educated community, want to aggravate this display of offensive airs, and the Islington Commission is meant to arrive at a compromise in the matter. There can never be a compromise in such cases. Such an attempt will only rouse the people the more. The Moguls used to be honest in the matter. Those who adopted Islam became members of the ruling race and, if found competent, were eligible for all high offices. Similarly, you Englishmen should declare that men turning Christians visiting England, marrying into English families will, if found competent to pass the necessary examinations, be given the highest posts in India. In a sense that is what you say when you insist on an English training being given to Indians selected by an Indian examination. A man who goes to England, dons English attire and eats everything, becomes in your eyes in effect a Christian. Such Christians in effect are now to be found in numbers among Indians, many of whom now visit Europe. So the tendency to claim equality with the ruling race is getting strong. The Commission cannot prevent this boil from coming to a head.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 29th, 1912.

43. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 28th January writes:—Englishmen are afraid that if a system of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in India and England is established, the Service will be packed with Indians and consequently the administration will suffer. We, however, stoutly deny that Indians make worse Civilians than Europeans, for they are in no way inferior to the latter in intellectual power. It is most unfair to keep Indians out of the Service, by creating a number of artificial barriers against them. There can be absolutely no objection to Indians who have passed the alternative examination in India being appointed Civilians, after they have undergone a training in England.

Again, the question of separating the Judicial and Executive functions should be considered by the Commission. That the union of Judicial and Executive functions gives rise to serious miscarriage of justice is undeniable; more than one Secretary of State for India has admitted the necessity of separating the two functions. Government is only postponing the reform on the ground of financial difficulty. But Government has been spending money like water in a hundred directions. Why should it then be so parsimonious in regard to this important reform?

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA  
Jan. 30th, 1912.

44. In reviewing the evidence adduced before the Commission at Madras, the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes:—

It is clear beyond doubt that the English Civilians are not prepared to give up the responsible work of ruling, to Indians to any considerable extent; they want Europeans to predominate, as now, in the ranks of the Civil Service. And the evidence given by Indians betray unhappily an utter lack of serious study of the problems involved.

The fact is, the present system of appointing Judges and Magistrates etc., is utterly unnatural. Indians who wish to get these posts must have an efficient knowledge of a foreign language, and spend lots of money in going to a distant country to pass a stiff examination in that language. They must live there for some time, forgetting their own social usages and learning foreign manners and modes. They must compete with Englishmen in their own mother-tongue. If after all these disadvantages, one succeeds, he may get admitted into the Civil Service.

Is this a natural and honest arrangement? How many Indians can attain success after overcoming such disadvantages? And yet the Civil Service exists for the benefit of India, and is paid by the Indian tax-payer. Nowhere else on earth does such a system prevail. And why should India alone be saddled with it? Is a system of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations being strongly resisted simply because the interests of European Civilians would be hurt, or some Englishmen might find it difficult to earn a livelihood? How many Englishmen would have been successful in this examination, if it had been held in India in an Indian language? Let Englishmen think of that, and then appreciate the difficulties of Indians under the existing system.

The pity of it is, few of the Indian witnesses clearly explained this point to the Commission. It is strange that a man like Mr. S. P. Sinha, ignored the view held by the majority of his countrymen against a compulsory period of probation being required of Indians in England. Indeed, some of the witnesses seem to have talked in a way so as to avoid giving offence to the authorities. After all, where is the proof that Indians will not be efficient as rulers unless they pass some time in England?

There is a class of "Moderates" now among us who are prepared to waive all claims to the Indian Civil Service, if the Commission effect a separation of the Judicial and Executive functions. Such a tendency should be strongly deprecated.

Mr. Fazl-ul-Hak has replied to those who oppose Simultaneous Examinations from the point of view of Musahmans or other backward classes. He says that Moslems in time will benefit by such a system, as they make educational progress.

Anyway, justice requires that the Civil Service Examination should be held only in India, where English students desiring to compete, should come over and present themselves for examination. If this is done once at least, Englishmen will fully realize the disadvantages under which Indians labour under the existing system.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st February writes that there is a class of Englishmen in India, few in number but strong in influence, who are so blindly selfish and narrow-minded that, for the sake of their own little interests, they do not shrink from doing things which create discontent amongst all Indians. Thus, they emitted venom in the days of the Ilbert Bill agitation, traces of which still are found occasionally in the writings of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*. We are alarmed to notice a similar display of venom in connection with the evidence being adduced before Lord Islington's Commission. The question of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations which is the immediate occasion for this display of temper, is merely a demand on the part of Indians for equal opportunities with Englishmen in the matter of admittance into the public service. The British Government in India has established peace in the land, and promoted interchange of opinions among the different sections of the population by improving the communications. Under these circumstances, a demand for a larger share in the work of administration on the part of Indians is inevitable and perfectly natural. The spread of education was bound to promote such a desire among educated Indians. Government recognizes this and hence has appointed the commission.

The present system involves a most expensive journey to and sojourn in England, quite beyond the means of most Indians. And after all, what is there in the English atmosphere which alone can make a man a good ruler? In English schools and colleges Indian students have now ceased to be welcome, and there are political and moral temptations abounding in the English cities

*BASUMATI*  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

to which Indian students succumb too often. On all these grounds we advocate a system of Simultaneous Examinations. To this system Englishmen object that an English training is necessary to make men of Indians in the proper sense of the word. They do not, however, explicitly state why they doubt the capacity of Indians not trained in England. They simply hint at their reasons and laughingly allude to them. They forget evidently that but few brilliant intellects among us now can go to Europe. Such of them as have been there, have certainly displayed their capacity to the full. No Indian has yet been made a Lieutenant-Governor. Why, we need not say. But Indians have been Commissioners of Divisions, and was Mr. R. C. Dutt or Mr. B. De anywise a failure as such?

That an English training is necessary to make real men of Indians is an utterly wrong idea. Where is the High Court Judge brought out from England into India who has yet surpassed Dwarkanath Mitter or Kashinath Trimbak Telang? The Native States afford an opening to Indian genius for statesmanship, and they have never lacked able rulers. How many Civilians have there been to equal Sir T. Madhav Rao and Sir Salar Jung, who had no English training either of them. The other day the case of a Bengal District was pointed out as showing the incapacity of Indians, but are incompetents very rare among Europeans in the ranks of the Civil Service? No need of naming names here, but a little reflection will bring many such to one's mind.

Luckily Government is not going to be swayed by such views. Government aims at giving self-government to the people of the various provinces, and thereby binding them by ties of sympathy with the British people. The policy has been a success in the case of the colonists, especially the South African Boers. All recognize the good effects of this policy, save a few blind Anglo-Indians. Lord Hardinge, by his policy of sympathy and co-operation, is going to inaugurate this policy of granting self-government to Indians. When that policy is inaugurated it will be a proud day for England, indeed. And to prepare for that day, access must be given to Indians to the highest offices of State in a larger degree than now.

RANGPUR DARPAN,  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

46. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 27th January does not see the necessity of Indian Civilians receiving a training in England. When many Indians, who have never been in England, have been found to show uncommon ability and talent in various high posts in the public service, how can it be said that a training in England is absolutely necessary for making good administrators of Indians. It is admitted even by Englishmen that Indians have more experience of civil work than Englishmen.

Those who recommended a system of education for Indian Civilians, both in England and in India, surely do so on the ground of cost. But they shut their eyes to the fact that it is not cost but religious considerations which prevent high caste respectable Hindus from going to England, and that the number of high-caste Hindus who are not swayed by such considerations is few. Under the circumstances, the Queen's Proclamation ought to be given an unrestricted application by ordaining a purely Indian training for Indian Civilians, so that high class Indians may get an opportunity of showing their administrative talents.

The Public Service Commission which sat thirty years ago, took the evidence of eminent orthodox Pandits of the time. This time also, we request the Islington Commission to do the same. For very few of the first-rate Pandits in Bengal hold the view that a ceremony of expiation after return from England removes the social ban under which a Hindu crossing the seas is put. The question is, in fact, one which Government and the Commission should decide in consultation with all eminent Pandits in the country.

The listed posts were created thirty years ago. But it is said that only such Deputy Magistrates and Subordinate Judges as are on the point of retirement are appointed to such posts. This time it should be provided that they should be filled by officers of ages not exceeding forty.

The Islington Commission should also pay particular attention to the necessity of separating Judicial and Executive functions, which is admitted even by the Government. It is held in some quarters that the Judges

recruited from the Provincial Judicial Service do not make good judges for criminal cases. If so, the number of Deputy Magistrates should be reduced, and that of Munsifs increased, so that the latter may be given a training in deciding criminal cases also. This scheme will, moreover, involve no additional expenditure.

The attention of the authorities is drawn to the above suggestions.

47. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes:—

Evidence before the Islington Commission.

A lie—In the course of his evidence before the Islington Commission the Revd. Mr. Strong, of the Oxford Mission at Barisal, declared that the Indians tried in responsible offices have proved failures. We strongly protest against this unjust statement. It can be nothing but a misstatement in a country which has produced men like Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Romesh Chandra, Sir Pratul Chandra, Sir N. G. Chandravarkar, Sir Ashutosh, Dr. J. C. Bose, Dr. P. C. Ray and others. Can he say where the Indian intellect has been found wanting? How many eminent statesmen like Mr. Gokhale or Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee have been born in any country? All Indians feel hurt at this declaration of Mr. Strong's. It is these men who have come here to effect our salvation.

Mr. Justice Carnduff, in the course of his evidence, declared that so long as Britain ruled India, Indians must be in a minority in the higher administrative post. This prophecy gives a strong blow to the hopes of educated India. Sir Herbert could not deny that such hopes are cherished. It was, therefore, wrong of him to say that Indians, even though found fit, would be shut out of the high offices of State. His lordship says that European officers have shown greater aptitude than Indians in work of serious responsibility. We cannot agree with this view. Cases are known where a difficult situation has been made more acute by the presence of a European officer. The promptitude and activity displayed by a Bengali Munsif during the Sepoy Mutiny were really glorious.

As for Mr. Milne's evidence, he may be against Simultaneous Examinations, but are his reasons worthy of support? Who but Mr. Milne can hold that nowhere out of England can be born a good student capable of making (in time) a good administrator.

48. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January is sorry that in Bengal only five Musalmans have been called to

*Ibid.*

give evidence before the Commission, and men like the Nawab of Dacca, Nawab Maulvi Badruddin Haidar Khan Bahadur, Nawab Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur, Nawab Sujat Ali Beg Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, Mr. Rasul, the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem, Maulvi Mazharul Anwar, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardi, Mr. Jahed Suhrawardi, Mr. Azghar, and so forth, have been omitted.

49. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 1st February regrets that in his evidence before the Public Service Commission the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha has said that only one-third of the total strength of the Civil Service

*Ibid.*

Mr. S. P. Sinha's evidence.

should be composed of Indians. It is incomprehensible how Indian Civilians are inferior to European Civilians.

50. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th February takes strong exception to the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock before the Commission. Mr. Shorrock

*Ibid.*

Mr. Shorrock's evidence.

does not like to see Indians appointed to high posts and "does not care to say" how the Indians would feel if they were ousted from all high posts. It is an extremely irresponsible utterance on the part of Mr. Shorrock, about a question that is racking the brains of all people responsible for the good government of the country. Mr. Shorrock's evidence is calculated to widen the gulf between the Indian and the European community in India which, as Mr. J. N. Gupta has said, it is the object of the Commission to bridge. Of course, the members of the Commission are wise enough to be able to take Mr. Shorrock's evidence for what it is worth, but still all responsible officials ought to be keenly alive to the fact that the exhibition of such narrowmindedness on the part of a person of Mr. Shorrock's position, is likely to create an undesirable bitterness of feeling between the

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

KHULNAVASI,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 4th, 1913.

Indians and the Europeans in the country. All impartial men will admit that, given sufficient opportunities, Indian members of the Civil Service can, as Mr. Gupta has said, show as much ability in administrative affairs as Europeans.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

51. In connection with the sittings of the Islington Commission, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January points out the question of Simultaneous Examinations. Now 50 years ago an India Office Committee of Anglo-Indians unanimously recommended a system of Simultaneous Examinations. The Aitchison Commission of 1886-87 objected to such a system being introduced at that time, mainly because some of the backward communities, the Moslems did not want it. They recognized, however, that all educated Indians were unanimous in demanding a system of Simultaneous Examinations. It is really strange that arguments adduced 25 years ago should now be trotted out again. Granting that the backward classes will not find admittance through a system of simultaneous competitive examinations, can it be argued that these classes have anything to gain in this respect under the present system of an examination in England?

ANANDA PABAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

52. The *Ananda-Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th January, referring to Lord Hardinge's speech in opening the Council at Delhi on the 27th January last, writes:—

We are really glad beyond measure to listen to such generous and hopeful words. This sort of speech shows very clearly what real manhood is. All Indians should remember that such outages are utterly against all Indian training and tradition, and therefore heinous sins.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes:—  
*Ibid.* We are gratified at the noble words of hope uttered by His Excellency. They show a grandeur and sweetness of character, a statesmanship and foresight rare in mortals. No official in India ever has been able to display such generosity and strength of mind. This noble speech will be written in letters of gold for all time on the pages of Indian history. We are, indeed, blessed to have a ruler worthy of respect and reverence, above what is given to mortals to command. Indeed, he is a strong Viceroy whom we are all glad to acknowledge as such. May his Excellency continue long in good health to rule over us—unalterable in the resolutions he has foreshadowed in this speech—so that the people of India may have cause to cherish feelings of reverence and regard for him evermore.

The concluding passage of His Excellency's speech, in which he spoke of the use of unrestrained language in political discussions, were, we think, not meant to apply to any particular class of the population, and in any event it behoves both European and Indian publicists to take careful note of this advice and be guided thereby.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January writes that it was a serious omission on the part of Government which prevented the two members to be elected by the Bengal Council from being present at the opening meeting of the Imperial Council at Delhi on the 27th January. It was most shameful.

SAHYAJI,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

55. The *Sanyasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes that the delay in fixing a date for the election of two members to the Imperial Council by the Bengal Council is said to be due to a very curious reason. One of the Council Regulations forbids the election as a Councillor of a dismissed Government Officer. Sir E. Baker, when he was Lieutenant-Governor, ordered that this disqualification should not apply against Mr. S. N. Banerjee. Similarly, Lord Carmichael has permitted him to take his seat in Council. But it appears now that certain members of the Government of India are raising difficulties. Sir R. Craddock, Sir R. Carlyle and Sir H. Butler, it is said, are trying to get Mr. Banerjee's election quashed, while Sir G. Wilson, Mr. Ali Imam and others are siding with Mr. Banerjee. The matter has been referred to the India Office whose decision is awaited.

Government has displayed generosity in many cases and we expect it to be generous in this case also. Mr. Banerjee is the leader of public opinion

in Bengal, and a Council from which he is excluded would not be wanted at all and the Executive might discharge the legislative function themselves. To disqualify Mr. Banerjee now would be to show disrespect to the Government of Bengal, and that cannot increase the prestige of the Government of India. His expulsion from Council would hurt the feelings of all Bengal, and no man but one who is utterly worthless and without any sense of propriety will try to fill his seat should such an unpleasant situation be brought about? His going away from Council would hurt the Council and not Mr. Banerjee.

56. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st February writes:—

The election of two members by the Bengal Council to the Imperial Council.

The delay in fixing a date for the election of members by the Bengal Council to the Imperial Council is somewhat surprising. In consequence of this delay, the Imperial Council on the 27th January, met as an incomplete body. We are surprised to hear that the election has been put off till it has been decided by the Secretary of State whether the election of Mr. S. N. Banerjee is valid or not. We are surprised, because Mr. Banerjee had been once a Member of Council as he is one now. If the Bengal Government did not object to his sitting, why did the Government of India object? He is a dismissed Civilian. It is not necessary to refer to the cause of his dismissal or to prove its utter insignificance and pettiness. He holds a place as the creator of the national life of new India which calumny itself dare not touch. It were better that Government had not revived this old and forgotten memory, but we do not know whether, in this instance, Government is acting of its own motion. Anglo-Indians like Mr. Norman McLeod are opposed to Mr. Banerjee's election. If they have done this thing, we have nothing to say. It is not impossible that men who take advantage of their position as Councillors to cast unmerited stigma on an innocent race, should do such reprehensible things. If any Bengali has done it out of jealousy or at the instigation of Anglo-Indians or out of regard for his own interest, he deserves to be called a traitor to his country and people without an equal. He has cast a stain on the Bengali name and all Bengalis are ashamed and indignant and angry at his conduct.

57. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January says that, as in the

Complaint of canvassing for votes against the Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasah.

Presidency Division so in many other Divisions also, the election of members to the Legislative Council was marked by malpractices. At Chittagong, Maulvi Kamaluddin Ahmad, Superintendent of the local Madrasah, vigorously canvassed for votes for Nawab Syed Hossain Haidar and Mr. Kasem Ariff. Three years ago, also, when the first election of members for the Supreme Council took place, he canvassed in favour Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. As Superintendent of the local Madrasah the Maulvi's word is bound to have much influence on the guardians of students under him. This circumstance, in particular, makes his interesting himself in voting affairs particularly objectionable. Moreover, he is a Government servant and is prevented by law from taking any interest in electioneering campaigns. Government is requested to enquire into the matter and do the needful.

58. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 27th January says that the

Sale of Postal stamps.

abolition of the system of paying commissions to vendors of Postal stamps has had the result of putting the public to great inconvenience, in consequence of the closing of all Postal stamp stalls. It was rumoured that all court-fee stamp Vendors would be compelled to sell Postal stamps. But this plan has surely failed, for they are not practically selling Postal stamps. The authorities are requested to reintroduce the old commission system.

59. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th January publishes

A Postal complaint.

a complaint regarding the existing inconveniences of the postal arrangements at Shashpur (under the Burdwan Head Office). It is a big village and its wants are very insufficiently catered for by the existing Branch Post Office, which is opened only once in the afternoon. Further, the delivery of the Mails from Calcutta also requires to be expedited, so that letters, etc., sent to-day from Calcutta may be received

*BASUMATI*,  
Feb. 1st 1913.

*MUHAMMADI*,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

*BARISAL HITAIISHI*,  
Jan. 27th, 1913.

*ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA*,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

there to-morrow. This may be managed if the Shashpur Peon ceases to carry the mails also for Chandgram Polasi, and the Runner of the Bamnia village Post Office is made to carry the mails up to Shashpur, visiting on the way the Chandgram Polasi Post Office as well.

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, in referring to the management of the Imperial Library, writes that the present Librarian is utterly lacking in all previous experience of library work. Strange that the Library should be without a most necessary book like Cunningham's *Maha-bodhi*. Mr. Madge is spoken highly of by all who frequent the Library, but he is so ill that probably he will have to retire before long. When he retires, Babu Kiran Chandra Dhar should succeed him. And we hope an expert, with a partiality towards Indian antiquities and history, will be appointed Librarian. The collection of books should be as complete as possible, and readers should be given all the help necessary.

TIPPERA GUIDE,  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

61. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 29th January has the following in English:—

The site of the new subdivision in the Tippera District.

It is rather premature now to say anything about the site of the proposed subdivision in the Tippera District, inasmuch as the scheme has not yet been finally adopted, but in case the scheme is approved, what should be the most convenient site?

A central position should be selected for the new station, and our selection falls upon Muradnagar, or any other place close by so that the vast area around Muradnagar may have the advantage of the new station in the vicinity. That should, in fact, be for the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

NIHAR,  
Jan. 29th, 1913.

62. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 28th January writes that the generous and affable way in which the present popular high-souled Governor of Bengal treated everybody in Midnapore during his recent visit there showed his greatness, and will live long in the memory of the local population.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

63. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, in discussing Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of girls, writes:—

Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill.

We strongly favour some legislative provision (which we miss in this Bill) for preventing a mother of a minor girl who has gone astray from bringing out the girl with her when she leaves her family. Let women of ill-fame be prevented from bringing up girls to be devoted to a life of shame when grown up.

The Bill proposes that no prostitute shall be guardian over a girl less than 18 years of age. Our idea is that anybody trying to pollute any girl before she has completed her 18th year, should be brought under the operation of this law. We suggest that in this Bill for the words "a girl of less than 16 years" shall be substituted "any young woman of less than 18 years." Eighteen years is the age of majority for men before which they cannot manage their property. It is unreasonable, therefore, that young women before attaining a similar age should be held fit to give away their most precious possession in life—their chastity. "The age of consent" in such case should therefore be fixed at 18.

We support also the idea that a *devadasi* should not be dedicated as such until she is 16 years of age at least. The present system admittedly encourages debauchery and vice, and should be stopped. It is not for Government to stop it outright, but Government can insist that no girl shall be made a *devadasi* without her consent, and fix 16 as the minimum age at which such consent can be valid in the eye of law.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

RATNAKAR,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

64. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 1st February says that failure of crops in two successive years has brought famine to the door of the inhabitants of the Asansol sub-division and, unless adequate steps are taken for

Impending famine in the Asansol sub-division.

giving relief to sufferers, there will undoubtedly be serious loss of life. Relief works will be useless in the subdivision owing to the existence of coal-fields. A much better plan will be to distribute rice to suffering middle class men in secret and to destitute raiyats, and to lend money to cultivators without interest, in order to enable them to buy plough cattle and seeds.

# VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Hardinge's recovery.

65. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February appears in red and remarks:—

*BHARAT CHITRA*,  
Feb. 2nd, 1913.

We shall this week distribute free of charge throughout India 5,000 copies of the *Bharat Chitra*, to proclaim the news of Lord Hardinge's recovery.

66. Referring to the discovery of the seditious leaflet "*Svadhina Bharat*" [Independent India] at Comilla, the *Tripura Guide* [Comilla] writes as follows:—

*TRIPURA GUIDE*,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

"*Svadhina Bharat*", the seditious leaflet.

The authors of publications like this ought to know that the consequence of their work is bound to prove injurious to the country. The British Government is introducing various sorts of reforms in the country calculated to improve education, sanitation and so forth, and trying also to extend the political rights of its inhabitants in various directions. In fact, an era of peace and prosperity is dawning on the land under the ægis of British Sovereignty. To preach sedition and anarchy at such a time is simply suicidal.

*Ibid.*

67. On the same subject, the *Birbhumvasi* [Rampurhat] of the 30th January says:—

*BIRBHUMVASI*,  
Jan. 30th, 1913.

Will madness give independence to India? None but madmen can think that bombs will drive the English out of India, or that the English soldiers will fly before a pack of grumblers. And what a fun it will be if the English leave India! Who will then guard the lives and properties of the "Independent India" party?

68. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 3rd February dwells on the absence of pasture and grazing lands as a reason for the growing dearth of pure milk and *ghee* in the country.

*SURAJ*,  
Feb. 3rd, 1913.

A cause of the scarcity of pure milk and *ghee*.

69. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February suggests that Government should take steps to encourage the cultivation of tea by free labour. Government should help and encourage such coolies now working under the tea planters, as desire to cultivate tea independently each on his own plot of ground. Freedom of labour is desirable in all industries, for such free labour is more efficient and so more profitable.

*DAINIK CHANDRIKA*,  
Feb. 3rd, 1913.

Tea-cultivation by free labour.

70. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st January, referring to the claim put forward lately by the *Daily Telegraph* of London that India should contribute to the Naval expenditure of the Empire, writes:—

*HITAVADI*,  
Jan. 31st, 1913.

India and the British Navy.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller supports this claim, because he says India benefits from the British Navy but pays nothing for it. Well, it is only natural, for Sir Bampfylde has eaten the salt of India for a long time and still draws his pension from Indian money. But seriously speaking, granting that India benefits by the existence of the British Navy, does not England benefit by the existence of Indian in the Empire. Does not India furnish a source of livelihood for millions of Englishmen, does not the Indian army fight England's battles all the world over? But Sir Bampfylde Fuller is not honest and just enough to point out these things.

71. Referring to the last Convocation of the Calcutta University held for conferring Honorary Degrees on three eminent men, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st February takes strong exception to the high praise given by Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee to Dr. Herman Oldenberg on the score of the latter's Vedic scholarship. Dr. Herman being a European, devoid of a truly Hindu and Brahmanic culture, has, it is contended, neither the privilege nor the spiritual capacity to study

*BANGAVASI*,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

Dr. Oldenberg as a Vedic scholar.

the Vedas. To be able to read and understand the Vedas rightly, one must be a Hindu born in India, a Brahmin and a pious celibate. In the absence of these qualifications, the so-called western Vedic scholars fail to grasp the spirit of the Vedic hymns and grossly misinterpret them. Now, any praise given to such scholars in an Indian University is likely to mislead Hindu students as to the worth of the Vedas and the qualifications necessary for their study. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, though a very powerful and talented man, has no right to do anything and everything with the University, much less a thing affecting the sanctity and importance of the Vedas, the Word of God. His irresponsible and unjustifiable talk on this subject, moreover, is attended with the risk of making the impression on Lord Carmichael's mind that the view taken of the Vedas by Westerners is a correct view and that there is no such thing as special fitness for the study of the Vedas.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 4th 1913.

72. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th February is highly gratified at the manner in which English officials in India, from the Viceroy downwards, are showing active sympathy with the Turkish sufferers in the Balkan war. International war policy in Europe has prevented Britain from taking sides in the war itself, but this neutrality does not stand in the way of giving relief to the sick and the wounded.

JASOHAR,  
Feb. 1st, 1913.

73. Referring to the resolution of certain Calcutta Moslems to boycott the use of things European as a protest against the attitude of Europe in regard to Turkey, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 1st February writes:—  
Now at last the Moslems have found out the right path to travel by.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 8th February 1913.

# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 8th February 1913.

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1882

# REPORT

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

By Mr. J. H. B. ...

The following table shows the number of native-owned English newspapers published in Bengal during the year 1882. The table is divided into two columns: the first column contains the names of the newspapers, and the second column contains the number of copies printed during the year.

Name of Newspaper	Copies Printed
The Bengali	100,000
The Indian	50,000
The Calcutta	25,000
The ...	...

1882  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

*[As it stood on 1st June 1912.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Nareish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priyo Nath Sen	...
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....
13	"World's Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakrabarty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
14	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

\* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORY OF VIRGINIA

(As of June 1, 1912)

No.	Name of Enterprise	Owner	Capital	Value	Remarks
1	"American Paper Mills"	John A. ...	100,000	100,000	
2	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
3	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
4	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
5	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
6	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
7	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
8	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
9	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
10	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
11	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
12	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
13	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
14	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
15	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
16	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
17	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
18	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
19	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
20	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
21	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
22	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
23	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
24	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
25	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
26	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
27	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
28	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
29	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
30	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
31	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
32	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
33	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
34	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
35	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
36	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
37	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
38	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
39	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
40	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
41	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
42	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
43	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
44	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
45	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
46	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
47	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
48	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
49	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	
50	"Beverly"	...	100,000	100,000	

\* The above list is based on the information furnished by the owners of the enterprises.

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

142. The situation has considerably changed since the *Mussalman* last wrote on the subject. The Cabinet of Kiamel Pasha was going to yield to the unjust demands of

The Balkan situation.

the Allies supported by the Powers but, fortunately, thanks to the timely intervention of Enver Bey and the Young Turkish party, the Ministry has been changed, Kiamel Pasha being forced to resign and Mahmud Shefket Pasha being appointed in his place. Talaat Bey, the new Minister of the Interior, is reported to have said after the change: "This means that we shall save the national honour or perish. We do not desire the continuation of the war, but we are determined to keep Adrianople." This attitude has satisfied the Mussalmans all over the world. All right-thinking persons cannot but have an admiration for the Young Turks for this attitude. At the outbreak of the war the Powers declared neutrality and said that the *status quo* must be maintained; no sooner had the Allies gained some victories than they declared that the *status quo* was dead, and now they have been putting pressure on Turkey to conclude peace by the practical cession of all Turkish territories in Europe. Still they say they are all neutral. Can hypocrisy and dishonesty go further? It is said they are now putting this pressure on Turkey in the interests of peace. Where were they when the Balkan Allies first broke the peace without sufficient reason? The journal is gratified at the present attitude of Turkey, not because it assumes that the ultimate victory is hers, but because she is determined to die an honourable death. The action of the Powers makes the future gloomy for Turkey. Not only is she being pressed to conclude a peace by making unreasonable sacrifices, but she is being overawed in various ways. There are already one or two battleships of each of the Powers in and about the Dardanelles and more have been ordered to Turkish waters just after the change of the Cabinet. The sham neutrality which is being so far maintained will not be kept up after the impending resumption of hostilities. Russia has already given indications of what she will do if the fighting is resumed. Other Powers will follow suit. A fresh outbreak of hostilities is not, therefore, favourable for the future of European Turkey, but still the Mussalmans ask her in one voice to take up arms in case the cession of Adrianople is yet insisted on. If the Turks die heroic deaths and be thus eventually effaced from the face of the earth, future generations of Mussalmans will be able to look back to the history of the Turks with pride and satisfaction, but if they conclude a dishonourable peace and thus save their lives like cowards, future generations will have to lower their heads when coming across those dark pages in Ottoman history. Moreover, if the past of a community or a confraternity has anything to do with future, if the glory of bygone ages be any incentive to the achievement of similar glory in future, the Turks can never be well advised in concluding a humiliating peace and demoralising posterity by their cowardly conduct and bad example. The paper expects the present Ministry to have understood this, and trusts their reply to the Powers will be in consonance with their public declaration.

143. The *Bengalee* observes that the Balkan Allies have announced that fighting will be resumed at 7 o'clock in the evening on Monday next. They will attack Adrianople

The war again.

first, they say, and then Chatalja. From all accounts the Allies seem to anticipate an easy victory. Whether the victory will be quite so easy as they imagine, remains to be seen. In any case, it is rather difficult to believe that the Turks are disagreeably surprised at the denunciation of the armistice. That hostilities would be resumed immediately after the presentation of the Turkish reply to the Note of the Powers had been anticipated by everybody, especially as it was believed on all sides that the new Government in Turkey would take up an irreconcilable position in regard to Adrianople. As a matter of fact, the position taken up by the Turkish Government in regard to Adrianople is quite moderate and reasonable, and when a summary of the reply was first published, some people actually thought that it might serve as a basis for further negotiations. The fact that the Allies will not listen to any proposals except those of complete acquiescence in their own terms is no doubt

MUSALMAN,  
31st Jan. 1913.

BENGALIAN,  
3rd Feb. 1913.

due to the arrogance which is sometimes born of a succession of victories, but it will be, certainly it ought to be, difficult for the Powers to maintain that Turkey has taken up an altogether unreasonable attitude. It is not the whole of Adrianople that Turkey wants, but only the part of Adrianople to the left of the Maritza, where the holy shrines are, as their surrender would throw the whole country into a commotion and involve the gravest consequences.

BENGALUR,  
6th Feb. 1913.

144. A mass meeting of Muhammadans was held, writes the *Bengalee*, on Sunday afternoon on a vacant plot of land in Turkey and Calcutta Moslems. Halliday Street, to adopt resolutions regarding the Balkan war and to collect subscriptions in aid of Turkish sufferers. The meeting expressed its confidence in the new Turkish Cabinet and the hope that it would fulfil the promises made at the time of its formation. One resolution adopted at the meeting shows how strong is the feeling of disappointment which the attitude of British statesmen and the policy hitherto followed by the British Foreign Office have evoked among the Moslem subjects of His Majesty. The journal need scarcely say that the non-Moslem subjects of the King in India feel as deep and as genuine sympathy with Turkey in her present sufferings and in the crisis through which she is passing as the Muhammadan community. It is earnestly hoped this fact will not be overlooked by responsible British statesmen in the immediate future, as it has been overlooked in the immediate past. Neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey has so far made any declaration which shows that they are alive to this aspect of the matter.

BENGALUR,  
6th Feb. 1913.

145. Referring to the atrocities perpetrated by Bulgarians upon Muhammadans and others during the present war, for which the *Bengalee* is indebted to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the journal thinks it is a terrible indictment of the allied troops, and demands immediate interference on the part of the European Concert, not only in the interests of humanity, but for the good name of civilisation. More than thirty years ago Mr. Gladstone sought to awaken the conscience and the public opinion of Europe against Turkey on account of the atrocities which she was alleged to have perpetrated in Bulgaria. There is the same spectacle now, with only this difference, that the position of the parties has been reversed. Where is now the Gladstone who will endeavour to awaken the conscience of civilised humanity against Bulgaria? When a few days ago the Moslem League drew the attention of the British Foreign Office to these reported atrocities, all that they were told in reply was that the attention of the Government in question had been drawn to the matter both by England and other Powers. But it is surely not enough to draw the attention of the nation which is in the position of an accused person in this case; it is necessary to remonstrate with it and to compel it to make adequate reparation, if any reparation can be adequate for a crime against humanity involving the loss of thousands of lives. Will Europe rise to the height of the occasion and do its duty by Islam, by civilisation, and by humanity?

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Feb. 1913.

146. So the war, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has recommenced after a lull of a few weeks. All the special pleadings, wire-pullings, and diplomatic manoeuvrings have proved infructuous and the interval has been utilised, not so much in soothing ruffled feelings and mollifying the brute of anger and prejudice that was stirred up to fury, but in making additional preparations for carnage and bloodshed. Even the *London Times*, that champion of Jingoism, had the candour to admit that the belligerents will incur the severest reprobation of the civilised world if they again plunge Eastern Europe into war over a matter of vanity and selfish *amour propre*. This time also it has been the Allies that have drawn first blood. It is not known exactly how far Adrianople, which is the bone of contention for the second phase the war has entered into, has been able to recuperate during the period of armistice. The bombardment has been resumed and the next few days will decide her fate. The other basis of operations seems to be Chatalja, where a skirmish has already taken place. If the internecine feuds amongst the Turks are really as keen as given out quite lately by Reuter, then it certainly bodes no good for the Ottoman Empire.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

147. The Delhi outrage, the *Telegraph* regrets to find, continues to be surrounded by the same mystery as on the first day. The Delhi Police have examined hundreds of witnesses, but evidently without any result.

TELEGRAPH,  
1st Feb. 1913.

The reward has been increased to a lakh and fifty thousand and yet the solution is as far off as ever. This should strike the authorities as extremely significant, for this fortune even does not induce anybody to come forward and furnish the necessary information. The one meaning of it must be that whoever the perpetrator might be he could not have had accomplices. There is not an Indian who does not sincerely wish the detection of the desperate villain, if not for anything else at least for the removal of any stain from his own community. It cannot for a moment be thought that the crime was instigated by private grudge. It is therefore necessary to look deeper if the perpetrator is to be found. The Bengalis or the Mahrattas or the Punjabis or the Madraris have no ostensible cause to induce them to wreak vengeance on a ruler whose abolition of the partition of Bengal has endeared him to all. If the tone of the press is an index to the feelings of the public, there is no section of it, save perhaps certain Anglo-Indian organs which adversely criticised the actions and measures of the present Viceroy at the time of the change of the capital, or perhaps a few Muhammadan organs who felt sorely at the revocation of the partition. The proposal of the Dacca University has certainly evoked some comment in the Bengal press, but there is hardly any bitterness in it. The public are not aware of the line of investigation now pursued by the police; but if they fail to lay their hands on the perpetrator they would certainly not be worth their salt. Proud as all are of their noble Viceroy and Vicerine, none can compliment the authorities on the decision they have arrived at in respect of the acquisition of the house whence the bomb was thrown or its demolition. This is a measure which has not been appreciated by the public.

148. According to an Associated Press telegram from Bombay, the Bengali who was arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with the Delhi outrage has been released, "having proved to the satisfaction of the police that he had nothing to do with the conspiracy." Under ordinary circumstances the *Bengalee* thinks that it would be the duty of the police to prove the guilt of any man whom they might arrest, but in regard to political crime this wholesome rule has in practice been discarded by the police, and the person who is arrested is expected to prove his innocence. However that may be, it will be a great relief to learn that the only Bengali who has so far been suspected in connection with the Delhi crime has now been able to prove his innocence to the satisfaction of the police. The journal earnestly hopes the police will soon be able to find out the actual perpetrators of the outrage, not only because in common with the rest of the country, it desires that the crime should be adequately punished, but because the paper is anxious that no innocent man should suffer and that no unmerited suspicion should exist with reference to this matter. So long as the real culprits are not found, there will always be a risk of innocent men being put to trouble for nothing, though it is due to those in charge of the enquiry in this case to say that they have so far proceeded with the greatest caution.

BENGALUR.  
6th Feb. 1913.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

149. Reverting to the story of abduction at Tangail which throws a lurid light on the condition of female life in this country, the *Herald* remarks that the father filed a complaint that his daughter of 13 or thereabouts had been forcibly taken away from his house at dead of night by a gang of ruffians and kept in concealment for more than five months. This complaint is supported by a

HERALD,  
2nd Feb. 1913.

number of independent witnesses and the deposition of the girl herself. But the trying Magistrate discharges the accused because, he says, abduction means taking away by force or by cheating. In the present case no question of cheating arises; and as regards taking away by force, of course, there was none at that hour of the night to witness it except the complainant himself and his daughter, whose statements are disbelieved. So the prosecution falls through. It must not, however, be supposed that the fact of the girl being in other hands than those of her father is denied. Nor is the story of her subsequently being ravished by quite a number of men rejected. But what the law seems to require is that some one must come forward to say that he saw force being applied to the girl, that there be independent evidences to prove that she did not leave her father's house at that hour of the night, of her own free will, and place herself in the hands of a gang of Moslem ruffians in order to be carried away and ravished by them. Unless there are such sufficient and conclusive evidences of abduction, the enemies of a woman's life in the country must go unpunished, no matter how gruesome the story of the oppressed woman herself may be. And that is the sort of protection which the law of the land has to give to its womenfolk. From a careful perusal of the judgment of Maulvi Rahman Khan, the trying Magistrate, the paper feels constrained to observe that there has been a singular failure of justice in the present case, and that the circumstances of the case call for further enquiries by higher authorities.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
3rd Feb. 1913.

150. Referring to the Jagatsbi enquiry, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the accused officials are seeking to turn the tables on their accusers. If they succeed in this attempt, it would, indeed, be a sight for the gods to see and reflect upon. These unarmed *sanyasis* were shot and many of them wounded, one, a brilliant graduate of the Calcutta University, having died of its effects. Their *asram* was next raided and looted; its inmates, male and female, brutally treated, the collar-bone of one lady having been broken; and Dayananda and a number of his disciples hauled up and ultimately lodged in jail. Why all these drastic and cruel measures were adopted the public has yet to learn. And a further prosecution and incarceration of these men would indeed be a glorious spectacle and add more lustre to the administration of the local authorities! But the queer thing is that it is not denied that gross violence was used towards the *sanyasis*, both male and female. It could not be denied, for not only were the wounds inflicted on their persons and examined by doctors, relatives, but some of them, according to the evidence of the Hospital Assistant, must have been inflicted by "sharp and pointed instruments." The Deputy Commissioner himself stated in his evidence "that people were knocked down and pulled out by the hair . . . He saw Sailabala and Kallyani Debi badly hurt." So, according to the Deputy Commissioner's own admission, butts, if not bayonets, were used. But, is a wound caused by butts less painful or grievous than the one inflicted by a bayonet? The journal fancies it is all the same whether a man's head is battered by the barrel of a gun or shattered by a gun-shot. And, because the *sanyasis* said that they were wounded both by butts and bayonets, they are, therefore, to be prosecuted for making a false statement! Then again, when the *sanyasis* say that bayonets were really used, and the Gurkha police force who are alleged to have done it, deny the charge, on what principle of justice and fairness can the statement of the former be rejected and that of the latter accepted? For it is at the most a case of oath against oath. Medical evidence on the point is most astounding. Both the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet admit that they examined the wounds, but they kept no record! Why did they not do it when hospital registers were kept for such purposes? It is also admitted that both the Civil and Military police, who had entered the *asram*, had guns with bayonets fixed. Now, why was this allowed when only a gun would have served the purpose? And can the Deputy Commissioner state on oath that none of these bayonets was used even by accident in the course of such a *mélée* and confusion?

BENGALER,  
4th Feb. 1913.

151. According to an Associated Press telegram from Maulvi Basar about the Jagatsi enquiry, the *Bengales* learns that the Deputy Commissioner on Friday last applied for sanction to prosecute 12 witnesses under section 182 on the alleged ground

*Ibid.*

that they had made false statements regarding the infliction of bayonet wounds. Regarding the truth or falsity of the statements in question, the journal desires to say nothing at this stage. Doubtless the Commission will come to a finding on this as on other subjects, and no responsible public journal will anticipate the verdict of the Commission in such a matter. The paper, however, desires to draw attention to the extraordinary action of the Deputy Commissioner in applying for sanction to prosecute the witnesses who made these statements, even before the Commissioner has declared the statements to be false. It is not difficult to imagine how demoralising must be the effect of such an application upon subsequent witnesses; and if it is true, as it obviously is, that the Commissioner's verdict on this as on other points must be based on an analysis of the whole body of evidence before him, the journal cannot help thinking that the Deputy Commissioner's application is likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of justice. And if it does, the consequence will be truly disastrous. For this reason, if for no other, the action of the Deputy Commissioner will, doubtless, be condemned by public opinion.

152. The decision of a Full Bench of the Punjab High Court *re* the petition of Lala Karam Chand, publisher of the *Punjab Advocate*, for setting aside the order of forfeiture of the security to the amount of Rs. 2,000 deposited under the Press Act ought,

The petition of Lala Karam Chand, publisher of the *Punjab Advocate*.

writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to bring to the mind of the conductors of the Indian papers how the measure is hanging over them like a Damocles' sword, and how it can fall on them any moment in spite of their best efforts to avoid it. The articles objected to were three letters or communications entitled "Personal Rule," Nos. I, II and III, published in the issues of the *Advocate*. The Press Act, the paper goes on to remark, is such a beautiful measure that no independent newspaper, Indian or European, can escape from its grip, if the authorities are bent upon punishing it. For even if it publishes God's own truth and its "tendency" be, according to official idea, to bring the Government, Local or Imperial, into contempt, it commits an offence. With every deference to the learned Judges, the journal thinks they should have quoted some of the passages from the condemned letters to show their seditious character. It is said that the writer praised the Imperial, and condemned the Local, Government. This at least shows that he is not an enemy to British rule. Then, again, it is not quite clear when the Judges say that it is immaterial whether "the statements are true or false." If they are true, they at least prove the good faith of the writer, and certainly that should have been taken into consideration by the Court in coming to its decision.

153. Referring to a case of murder in the United Provinces, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* shows with what light-heartedness

The Sessions Judge of Bijnor.

some of the Judges would send accused charged before them with murder to the gallows on inadequate or insufficient evidence, who should be as free as they themselves are. Eight men were placed on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Bijnor on a charge of murdering two brothers, Sheo Sahai and Sheo Dayal. The Judge convicted three out of them, namely, Nehal, Chandi, and Har Sahai, and sentenced them to death. When the matter, however, came for revision before Sir George Knox and Mr. Justice Rafiq, of the Allahabad High Court, they doubted the truth of the evidence of the principal prosecution witness with regard to the convicts, and ordered their immediate release. So, three of God's creatures, who were capitally sentenced by a Judge, have been saved through the intervention of the High Court. The paper hopes this result will have a salutary effect upon the judicial conduct of the Sessions Judge of Bijnor as not to play with human lives in future.

154. The story unfolded by the elaborate judgment of Nawabzada A. K. M. Abdus Sobhan, Khan Bahadur, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, convicting Tarik Ali, a C. I. D. constable, under sections 392 and 394

The conviction of Tarik Ali, a C. I. D. constable.

reads, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, more like romance than reality. It bears reproduction and deserves the widest circulation in view of the grim and glaring illustration it affords of the protector turning the devourer. It appears that the complainant, Ekram Ali, a resident of the Tippera district, intending to start on a pilgrimage to Mecca, had come to the Howrah station to catch the

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
4th Feb. 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
4th Feb. 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th Feb. 1913.

train for Bombay. There he was met by the accused Tarik Ali, a C. I. D. constable in plain clothes, who, with the instinct of a crafty rascal, at once scented him out as a miffassal greenhorn new to the city and succeeded in playing upon his credulity by describing himself as a resident of the same village and making friends with him. After loitering about with him in various parts of the city the whole day, he decoyed his unsuspecting victim after nightfall under a dark birdge. There the accused suddenly caught the complainant by the neck and pushed him down, and he fell, and after gagging him, robbed him of his money. Although the accused made a clean breast of it in open court and begged for mercy, the court considered that nothing but a severe sentence would meet the ends of justice. The journal, on principle, is opposed to severe sentences, but no one in this case can have anything but hearty approbation of the sentence meted out by the Magistrate. In concluding, the paper hopes that the case may attract the attention of the Director-General of the Criminal Intelligence Department and that his department may in future exercise a wiser choice in the recruitment of its force. Already it is not in good public odour and this latest case will hardly serve to remove it.

(d)—Education.

MUSSALMAN,  
31st Jan. 1913.

155. In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem at Wednesday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr is reported to have

The Madrasa hostels.

said that the Government had seen the articles which appeared in the *Mussalman* regarding the Madrasa hostels, and "The Director of Public Instruction has already been requested to enquire into the matter and submit a report to Government. On receipt of this report Government will consider what further action should be taken." The *Mussalman* is thankful to Government for ordering an enquiry, but the paper is afraid the enquiry is not being properly held. The Director, it appears, is making the enquiry through Mr. Harley, the Principal of the Madrasa, who is more or less an accused in the case. Mr. Harley sends for boarders from the two hostels and asks them to make statements which they cannot conscientiously do. Some of them have been threatened with expulsion or rustication and eventually they have made statements which are not quite true. Some strong-minded boarders have of course, refused to make any such statements and they are not in the good books of Mr. Harley. It is said the Superintendents of the Hostels have been trying to help the Principal in this matter. What the result of such an enquiry would be can be easily understood by Government and the public. Every effort is being made to suppress the truth, and the journal thinks Government will do well to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials in order to hold an open enquiry and thus satisfy the public. Otherwise the whole thing may end in a fiasco.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
2nd Feb. 1913.

156. The news that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented definitely

Lord Hardinge and the University Convocation in Calcutta.

to abandon his intention of attending the University Convocation in Calcutta in March next will, writes the *Indian Mirror*, be received with great regret in Calcutta, but it is well that such a decision has been arrived at in view of the fact that His Excellency needs complete rest for the present. His Excellency's health is of more importance than a Convocation speech; and his medical advisers have been wise in persuading him to take as much rest as possible. The whole Empire prays for the speedy recovery of Lord Hardinge.

BENGALIAN,  
2nd Feb. 1913.

157. The letter which has been addressed by Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary, Bengal Presidency Moslem League, to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, protesting against the inclusion of Arabic in the Persian course for the University examinations will, the *Bengalee* hopes, receive careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the authorities. Since the foundation of the University, says the letter of the League, "and until recently, Persian had been classed with original classical languages, and had formed by itself one of the subjects for the conferment of degrees by the University. A change

was, however, inaugurated a few years ago, by which Arabic, though forming a separate subject for degrees, was made a part of the Persian course for the University examinations. Now Arabic is one of the most difficult of languages, and the only effect of its inclusion in the Persian course has been that there has been a marked fall in the number of Muhammadan students taking up Persian for the University Examinations. As a result the study of Persian has received a setback, which the Council of the Moslem League consider, very rightly in the opinion of the *Bengalee*, to be highly undesirable alike in the interests of the community and of the advancement of Oriental culture. The Council point out that the system that has now been introduced in the Calcutta University has already been tried in the Allahabad University and has failed. In the circumstances they urge and, with perfect justice, that the old order of things should be restored and Arabic should be excluded from the Persian course. The journal has, no doubt, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will see the reasonableness of the prayer and will take steps to remove the grievance to which the Council refer in their letter.

158. Referring to a letter which recently appeared in the columns of the *Pioneer* by one signing himself "An Anglo-Indian," in which the writer made some pertinent suggestions for the training of Indian police officers for the detection of criminals, the *Indian Empire* remarks that with this object in view, the correspondent suggested the establishment of a school for detectives. It has become most incumbent, for the failure of the entire police force to detect the real culprits who had thrown the bomb at Lord Hardinge at Delhi. There can be no two opinions, the paper observes, as to the advisability of opening some such training to the Indian officers of the police force. But it is doubtful whether, with the present materials in hand, a set of real detectives, like those of Continental ones, can be made. Like poets, detectives are born and not made. There is, properly speaking, one school in existence in Rome for detectives. But it is a patent fact that French detectives stand head and shoulder over those of all other nations on the Continent, in hunting up and successfully detecting criminals. But there is no school for detectives! M. Bertillon had become immortal by his invention of the measurement of criminals by a system of which he had been the author. And that system became the recognised mode of detection all the Continent over. Besides the police, the magistracy of the French is the embodiment of criminal detection. No sooner the real culprit is caught, he is made over to the Investigation Magistrate, before being brought into the properly constituted court for trial. The Magistrate, by a course of cross-examination of the criminal, extending over a long period, if necessary, would confound him and elicit information through the same, and at the end, when the culprit is left no loophole to escape, is compelled to confess his crime in all details. Then the police is commissioned to obtain evidences as given out by the criminal himself to prove the case. In the end, conviction follows without much difficulty. The beauty of the whole arrangement is that no sort of coercion or persuasion is ever resorted to throughout the proceedings. Why not follow in the French lines?

159. The *Indian Mirror* does not know what prevents the Government of Bengal from making a public announcement regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Küchler as Director of Public Instruction. In view of the ferment which has been caused in educational circles by the rumour that the appointment is to be made from outside the Indian Educational Service, the journal thinks the sooner an official announcement is made, the better. It is understood that a numerous signed petition from the members of the Indian Educational Service is being sent to the Secretary of State for India.

160. A few days ago, writes the *Herald*, the service, of one of the Anglo-Indian lady teachers of this school were dispensed with. Other Anglo-Indian lady teachers, it is reported, have, in common with the aggrieved teacher, a number of grievances against the management of the school. It is also understood that

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
4th Feb. 1913.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
6th Feb. 1913.

HERALD,  
7th Feb. 1912.

the members of the School Committee were approached by them in a body, as a result of which a Sub-Committee has been appointed consisting of Mrs. Archbold, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. P. K. Basu, and Mrs. Williams to note their complaints. It has also been reported, from time to time, that the lot of the Indian lady teachers of the institution is not a whit better. The journal goes on to say that owing to the treatment of the Lady Principal, Miss Sorabji, towards her subordinate mistresses, great dissatisfaction prevails in the institution, and, as a consequence, the girls under tuition suffer. It is believed that there is a growing discontent among the teachers of the school. Is not the very fact of the appointment of the Sub-Committee of enquiry in itself a sufficient proof that everything is not going on well with the school? The paper therefore thinks that whether this discontent is confined to the Anglo-Indian teachers alone, or whether it is general, ought to be ascertained, and would suggest that the Indian teachers of the school also be summoned to appear before the Sub-Committee and speak out what grievances, if any, they have. For the good of all parties concerned, it is highly desirable that all complaints regarding the state of things in the Eden School should be thoroughly enquired into.

BENGALIE,  
7th Feb. 1913.

161. The *Bengalee* once again criticises with some severity the proposal for the establishment of a college for the well-to-do classes in connection with the Dacca University.

The proposed college for well-to-do classes.

The journal is very glad to find that Sir Gurudas Banarji, who is a great authority on this as on so many other subjects connected with education, is entirely at one with it in this matter. This is what Sir Gurudas says in the course of an admirable note he has written on the subject of the recommendations of the Dacca University Committee:—"In the first place, there is no necessity for such a college in connection with the University, as it is not proposed that students of that college should all read for University degrees, and as the classes for whom such a college is intended have ample means to establish a special college themselves. In the second place, the inclusion of such a college in the University will impair the integrity of University discipline by the unequal treatment of the rich and the poor side by side, and will give rise to unhealthy feelings in each class towards the other. In the third place, those for whom it is intended will benefit far less by studying in such a college than they would by becoming students of an ordinary college, and joining in the competition with a better though poorer class of students. To introduce distinction between the rich and the poor into the temple of learning would ill accord with one of the noblest and most cherished of human sentiments. I would therefore suggest that the recommendation for the establishment of a college for the well-to-do classes in connection with the new University be not given effect to." The paper need scarcely say that in the foregoing observations Sir Gurudas gives emphatic expression to the view of the educated community.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th Feb 1913.

162. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Government now intends to do what one of its predecessors did about two decades ago. But this policy of waiting and

Rural water-supply.

waiting indefinitely means extreme hardships, nay something like cruelty to the sufferers from water-scarcity. The Government's plan of action is to hold a "larger conference" at some future period to discuss the question. But is another conference at all necessary for such a purpose? Are not every District Board and every Local Board fully aware of the condition of the villages within their jurisdiction where something like a water-famine of varying degrees of intensity prevails every year? The journal deeply deplores this policy of procrastination. The Government "trusts"—mind it does not assure—to do something practical and effective to remove water-difficulty. Surely this announcement can hardly cheer up the hearts of the rural population of the province. Water-scarcity has already begun to be felt in many quarters and a month or so hence the sufferings of the people will be intense. That being so, something should be done to give at least a partial relief, till

the Government matures its plan and gives effect to it for the solution of the problem.

163. There is not a greater blessing, writes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, than education; but education without health is a curse, and health is a more valuable commodity

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
7th Feb. 1913.

Sanitation. than education. There is no doubt that an illiterate healthy Afghan is a more desirable person than an educated but malaria-stricken Bengali. For the former lives, while the latter drags a miserable existence. And yet the Indian authorities apparently are not aware of this fact. They are neglecting sanitation and encouraging education, forgetting that huge wastage of money will result if education and sanitation are not equally taken care of. This point has been made abundantly clear by such high medical authorities as Colonel King and Professor Simpson, who have just written a letter, showing, on unassailable grounds, that "a loss of £500,000 has been incurred through the failure of Indians educated at school-going age to reach the age of twenty-nine and become useful citizens." Yes, most of these educated Indians either died or were disabled before they were 30. The writers protest against the folly of allowing education "to run away, leaving sanitation hopelessly behind, and they also protest against 93 per cent. of the population being left out of the Government of India scheme."

(h)—General.

164. Referring to the examination of Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on Wednesday, 29th January, the *Bengalee* remarks that the most interesting part of his evidence was that in which he replied to some of the questions put to him in cross-examination by Mr. Gokhale as regards the President's ruling that the sittings of the Commission were "private." If that is what he said, the journal is entirely unable to follow his meaning. The sittings of a Royal Commission can never be private, and the very fact that the press and the public have free access to the sittings of the present Commission shows that they are not private. Nor is it easy to understand what could have been meant by saying that confidential reports could not be referred to at sittings of the Commission that were "private." Ordinarily it is at private as distinguished from public sittings that confidential reports and things of that kind would be allowed to be referred to. Is it to be understood that what the President meant was that private sittings of the Commission would be held for discussing reports and other things that were of a confidential nature? The matter certainly needs clearing up, and it is hoped an explanation will be forthcoming. Coming now to Mr. Stephenson's replies, it will be seen that the witness practically declined to answer every question the reply to which would have been inconvenient. The paper does not for a moment assert that he deliberately withheld information. It is at least true that the only possible replies to most of the questions that were put to him by Mr. Gokhale are known to most people who take any interest in the matters with which they dealt. And those replies are in every case absolutely fatal to the position which Mr. Stephenson and so many other European witnesses took up in their evidence. It is well known, for instance, that during the stormy days immediately following the partition of Bengal those districts were most quiet where the Magistrates were Indians. It is equally well known that in every case where an Indian Magistrate has been given charge of a heavy district, as Mr. R. C. Datta was given, his administration has been a conspicuous success. If a successful Indian Magistrate has been succeeded by a European and not an Indian Magistrate, surely that does not prove the incapacity of the Indian, but something very different.

BENGALIAN,  
1st Feb. 1913.

165. Commenting on an article which appeared in the *Statesman* regarding the Public Services Commission and its work, the *Bengalee* thinks that in one sense it is a characteristic pronouncement. The gist of it is that the Public Services Commission have been wasting the public time and their own in the enquiry

BENGALIAN,  
2nd Feb. 1913.

in which they have been engaged, and that it would have been far more profitable if they had confined themselves to collecting evidence with a view to the framing of a well-devised scheme for "the extension of the Provincial and Subordinate Services." In other words, according to the *Statesman*, no enquiry is needed to do justice to the claims of Indians to employment in the highest service in the land. It would be enough if a suitable scheme for their employment in the subordinate appointments were devised for their benefit. No grosser affront could have been offered to the educated community. For it is to tell them that they are to remain the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the land of their birth, and that, despite Parliamentary statutes and the solemn declarations of successive sovereigns. Unfortunately for the *Statesman* and those who think with him, the scope of the enquiry of the Royal Commission has been definitely laid down in the instructions issued by Royal authority; and the suggestions of the *Statesman* are somewhat belated for Royal consideration. Then it is said that "in no single instance so far has a change in the direction of the greater employment of Indians been urged on the ground that it would conduce to the better government of the people." The reply is obvious. Throughout it has been assumed by every official witness that the administration was all but perfect and that no further improvement was to be thought of, and the only question that had to be considered was whether the larger employment of Indians would not interfere with the almost ideal efficiency which has been attained.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd Feb. 1913.

166. On this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* goes on to write that the evidence of the European civilian witnesses before the Public Services Commission reveals a curious phenomenon. They hope to retain the Civil Service a close preserve for themselves on the strength of a few phrases. It is a pity that not even Mr. Gokhale or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made any effort to expose the sophistry of these meaningless assertions. One of them is that as the character of the Indian administration is English, so Englishmen are essential to carry it on. But, as was pointed out before the Indian administration might be anything, but it was certainly not English. Even a tryo knows that the Indian Government is based on despotism, pure and simple, whereas the English Government is carried on by self-governing institutions. Yet the Chairman and several members of the Commission seemed to attach a good deal of importance to this catching though misleading phrase. Here is yet another phrase. The Indian members of the Civil Service, according to their European brother-officers, are not competent to manage an important district! The plain meaning of this is that Indians should be relegated to small districts or subdivisions, so that the Europeans might lord it over the bigger ones at their sweet will. The spirited defence against this utterly baseless and spiteful charge of Indian incapacity by Mr. J. N. Gupta will, the paper trusts, be fully appreciated by the Public Services Commission. Himself a civilian of considerable distinction and experience, his evidence, based as it is on unassailable facts and arguments, cannot be disposed of summarily. And what does he say? He denies the charge emphatically and says that an Indian civilian is fully a peer of the English member of the Service.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd Feb. 1913.

167. After a long time and hard struggle, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* comes to know that the revision case of the clerical establishment of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has now been submitted to the Government for sanction. These clerks, it will be remembered, had, in the memorials respectively submitted by them, since the year 1908, prayed for (a) increase of pay and (b) bringing the status of the office on the same footing with other Civil Account offices in Calcutta. The journal hopes and trusts that the Government will be graciously pleased to consider the matter favourably and to take suitable steps towards removing the longfelt grievances of these unfortunate clerks by bringing the status of the office on the same footing as that of the Account offices in Calcutta. These poor clerks have been suffering much for a long time owing to the abnormal rise of the cost of living in the metropolis, for which the pay of assistants of other Government offices both under the India and the Bengal Government

was suitably revised. Not only this: the clerks under the Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs (Postal Branch), Calcutta, are wantonly deprived of acting allowances in the chain of privilege and other long-leave vacancies, since Mr. Kelly, the present Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office, has been in charge, and the paper invited the attention of the authorities to this several times. A petition was also addressed to the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, on this subject during the time of Mr. A. C. Gupta, who withheld the same saying that he was told by the Accountant-General not to disturb the system introduced by Mr. Kelly, on whose return the case would be considered. So the journal begs to invite the attention of the authorities to the matter now, to take steps to put a stop to this singular system, if not inadmissible under Government rulings.

168. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that provision will be made in the Military budget for 1913-14 for aviation in India. Surely, this is bad news to the Indian tax-payers, for it means additional financial burden on them when they are fondly hoping for a decrease of expenditure on the Military head. Many reforms sadly needed are being starved for want of funds—but money will be forthcoming to meet the cost of a luxury in the shape of aviation in India. The journal finds that Mr. Gwanne has given notice in the House of Commons for moving the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the administration of Indian finance. The absolute necessity of such a Commission cannot be overestimated.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Feb. 1913.

169. Referring to the telegram from Delhi announcing that the sanction of the Secretary of State has recently been received to a reorganization of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India, the *Bengalee* does not desire to refer to the details of this scheme. But speaking generally, the scheme is concerned with the pay and prospects of those already in the Service, and in both these respects it will, so far as can be seen effect an improvement. But the great question of the larger employment of Indians in the Service is left exactly where it has been all these years. It is the question which the journal has from time to time pressed upon the attention of the authorities, and the last Public Services Commission made a definite recommendation in regard to it. The recommendation has not been given effect to in anything like a liberal spirit, with the result that now, as a quarter of a century ago, only a small percentage of the appointments in this Service are held by Indians. It is earnestly hoped a departure will be made in this respect during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, who has already given substantial proof of his desire to do justice to Indians.

BENGALIEE,  
7th Feb. 1913.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

170. Commenting on Lord Hardinge's speech at the inaugural meeting of the Viceregal Council at Delhi, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it may be regarded as an epoch-making one. There are, however, a few passages in the speech which the paper wishes His Excellency could see his way to avoid; for they are, to say the least, of a debatable nature. Lord Hardinge says that the recent outrage "is not an isolated episode in the history of India." As a matter of fact, it is practically so; for within the past six years not even a dozen such incidents have happened, and, it should be remembered, India is a country, not of millions, or tens of millions, but hundreds of millions. His Excellency himself admitted this fact to an Indian gentleman when the latter, referring to the throwing of a bomb at a European Engineer's motor car by a lad of fourteen, just after his arrival in Calcutta, said that it was in the nature of an isolated case. Thereupon His Excellency remarked that no country was free from such incidents, and India could not be an exception. Lord Hardinge next enquired if these terrorists were not susceptible to the influence of "moderate and wiser men" with whom they must come in contact as members of the same community. Is it necessary to assure His Excellency that when these advocates of lawlessness mix with their sane-minded fellowmen they never take the latter

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
1st Feb. 1913.

into their confidence and betray their secrets to them? On the other hand, they may perhaps be too profuse in their expressions of loyalty, and in this way, deceive even a most clever detective. Those who think that respectable and law-abiding Indians can easily discover those terrorists labour under a great delusion. If diamond cuts diamond, it is also an anarchist who can find out an anarchist. Indeed, the adage is, "a thief can catch a thief." His Excellency suggests two remedies for the eradication of anarchical deeds. One is "the display and enforcement of public opinion" against such crimes. There can be no two opinions on this point. And when Lord Hardinge says that, "every intemperance of political language and methods likely to influence ill balanced minds and lead them by insidious stages to hideous crime," he, no doubt, means the use of such language as leads to political murders. It is, however, a remarkable fact that since the disappearance of the *Jugantar*, no Indian paper has ever preached such crimes. On the other hand, the entire Indian press, since the advent of Lord Hardinge into this country, has unanimously applauded his policy of conciliation. All the same the Delhi outrage has happened! Does not this prove that it is not intemperance of political language, but something else yet to be discovered which unhinges the minds of certain people and makes them commit crimes which do good to nobody but only stagger humanity?

REIS AND RAYAT,  
1st Feb. 1910.

171. Lord Dalhousie, the *Reis and Rayett* writes, the last Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal, never looked with favour upon the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, as he deemed it unnecessary or superfluous. It was like a Bench of the High Court presided over by two Judges, who together heard the cases before it. In time and for a long time, the two members of the Board divided the work before them, until it was discovered, in a greatly contested high case, that the Board's order, to be effectual, must be the joint order of the two. The defect was then rectified by an order of the Government separating the work of the two members. During the last Viceroyalty, it was decided, however, to abolish the Board, and even the date of its extinction was announced. But towards the close of that period, a fresh decision was made to continue the Board with only one member. A Bill has, accordingly, been introduced in the new Bengal Legislative Council. The grounds for the new move are not to be made public. The reason for the law is simply the will of the Government or its altered decision. The occasion is being utilized to drop the phrase "Lower Provinces," which has, indeed, long grown out of date. The journal had pointed out the desirability of such a course when the name of the United or the Upper Provinces was changed into the present name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. New Bengal begins with a new Board of Revenue, that is, with new law for that Board with its name restricted to present Bengal. It is to be hoped in the new law there will be no loophole left for lawyers. The first partition of Bengal was annulled in six years. The first decision about the Board is annulled in two years.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEN GALEE,  
1st Feb. 1913

172. This is the season, writes the *Bengalee*, for exhibitions all over the country. The mufassal towns may be said to be vying with each other in this respect. It is a healthy rivalry which is full of good omen to the country. It is significant of the industrial awakening which has taken place and which, under proper guidance and control, is bound to inaugurate a hopeful era of industrial progress. It was not in vain that the *swadeshi* movement was started. For the moment it derived an impetus from political causes. The political considerations, bound up with it have, however, disappeared; but the industrial movement as such remains the abiding possession of the nation, a heritage full of great potentialities; and these are these exhibitions in all parts of the country as the outcome of the new-born industrial spirit. They serve a most useful purpose. They bring together the manufactures and agricultural products, for agriculture is an important industry of the country. They enable Indians to note what progress they have made, they broaden their

vision and stimulate their industrial enthusiasm. The manufacturer and the purchaser meet upon a common ground. The manufacturer finds purchasers, and the purchaser knows where he can get the articles which he wants and their quality. One of the great drawbacks in connection with *swadeshi* industries is that there is no close touch between the manufacturer and the purchaser. They stand apart from each other, and in the industrial evolution no organization has yet been established to bring them together. The exhibitions serve to create, though it may be only temporarily, a point of contact between the manufacturer and the buyer. A *swadeshi* bazar or museum is thus an indispensable condition of the development of *swadeshi* enterprise.

173. The *Bengalee* cannot help thinking that the Associated Press failed in its duty in not sending to the newspapers on Sunday or Monday a fuller account of the opening

The Khulna Exhibition.

ceremony of the exhibition now being held at Khulna than it did. The function was so solemn and impressive and so interesting in every sense and elicited such genuine enthusiasm all over the district that if it had been held in Calcutta, the newspapers would have been full of it. The opening ceremony which was held in the Coronation Hall at Khulna, was attended by nearly 1,500 people and there was an eager and expectant crowd outside who for want of space could not get admission. The whole district was there; people had come in crowds from the mufassal; the Maharaja of Cossimbazar occupied the chair, and there were several Calcutta leaders who had been especially invited to assist in the function. The exhibition is a yearly function at Khulna, organized on this occasion by the Coronation Committee presided over by Mr. Hart, the Magistrate of the district. Mr. Hart is the life and soul of the movement. He is one of the most popular Magistrates yet come across. His sympathy for the people and deep and practical solicitude for their welfare have won for him the confidence, the regard, and the gratitude of the people of Khulna. When such an officer with all the influence which he wields, throws his heart and soul into any scheme of public usefulness, it is bound to be successful. The exhibition is agricultural and industrial. Considerable importance is attached to the Cattle Show. The milk supply in the district is scanty and the cattle poor. It is a hopeful sign that the local leaders are alive to the necessity of improving the breed of cattle. Khulna is a district where sugarcane grows in great abundance. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to improve the manufacture of sugar. The Bangalis talk of *swadeshim*, but have done very little so far to check the supply of Java sugar by substituting for it the indigenous article.

174. The *Indian Mirror* writes that a notable scheme, the formation of an All-India Cattle Preservation Society, is on foot. The object of the scheme is to establish in all parts of India properly designed and constructed cow-houses and sheds, so that supplies of pure and wholesome milk, butter and *ghi* may be guaranteed at prices within the reach of all. The

The All-India Cattle Preservation Society.

journal understands that the scheme was discussed at a meeting held recently at the house and under the presidency of Rai Budree Das Mokeem Bahadur in Harrison Road, Calcutta. The meeting was attended by many distinguished members of the Bengali and Hindustani communities. Mr. Anand Behari Lal, F.R.H.S. (London), of Lucknow, the originator of the scheme, explained the details, and the meeting passed the following resolution:—"That having regard to the great importance of milk, *ghi* and other preparations of milk as food to the inhabitants of India, and considering the fact that pure milk and *ghi* are hardly available, it is desirable that a society should be established under the name of 'All-India Cattle Preservation Society' with branches all over India, for preserving cattle on an economic basis and for the supply of milk and its preparations." At the same time a Provisional Committee was formed, consisting of Rai Budree Das Mokeem Bahadur as President, Babu Soroushicharan Mitra as Secretary, and a number of influential Marwari and Bengali gentlemen as members, to prepare a workable scheme for Bengal.

175. The agitation, writes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, amongst the Indian students in England against what they deem to be an intrusive over-solicitude on the part of the

Indian students in England.

India Office to play their guardians seems to be increasing rather than abating.

BENGALURU.  
5th Feb. 1913.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
4th Feb. 1913.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th Feb. 1913.

Only the other day the paper hears of an indignant resolution passed by some 90 per cent. Indian students of the Glasgow University protesting against the meddlesomeness of the India Office. And now the Indian students of Edinburgh have followed suit. Here is what Reuter wires on the point :—

London, 4th February.

A meeting of Indian students at Edinburgh last night passed a resolution strongly protesting against the reported decision of the India Office to place them under the guardianship of its official representative as not only implying inability on their part to take care of themselves, but also as a reflection on the disciplinary vigilance of the University. The resolution also expressed a hope that the University would maintain its traditional just attitude in protecting the independence of Indian students from official interference. It was resolved to notify Lord Crewe of the resolution.

No doubt the India Office is actuated by the best of motives, viz., the moral welfare of the Indian students who are separated from their natural guardians. But somehow or other the Indian students themselves—who are neither babies nor boobies,—are very slow to appreciate this generous attitude on the part of their self-constituted guardians. Cannot the thing be so managed as to secure the end in view without hurting the self-respect of those intended to be benefited?

BENGALURU,  
6th Feb., 1913.

176. Referring to a very significant article in the *Englishman*, the *Bengalee* commends this article to the careful perusal of its Muhammadan fellow-countrymen. It will be a great eye-opener to those of them whose eyes have not been yet opened to certain of the realities of the Indian situation. The writer begins by saying that there has always been a good deal of sympathy with the Muhammadans amongst the British in India. The journal supposes the true Britisher had and must have a good deal of sympathy, not only with the Muhammadans, but with the rest of the people of India, not excepting even Hindu nationalists, because those who have a genuine love for freedom, as the true Britisher has, cannot fail to sympathise with a people who are struggling to achieve constitutional liberty. But true sympathy is as different from sympathy that is merely affected, as true love of freedom is different from the mere desire to lord it over others. It has always been a puzzle to understand how any intelligent member of the great Muhammadan community in India could fail to distinguish between true and false sympathy or could be duped by the interested self-seeking or flattery of a section of the Anglo-Indian press. There is no doubt, however, that the mistake *was* made, in some cases by persons who ought certainly to have known better. It was actually believed that the very persons who were full of hatred of the Hindus because the latter asserted their equality with other classes of the King's subjects and sought to advance themselves in all legitimate ways, would confer equality on the Muhammadan community or help their advancement. The *Englishman* now lets the cat out of the bag. The writer says distinctly that he and others like him sympathised with the Muhammadans because they "held strictly aloof from the agitation that was convulsing the Hindus;" in other words, because Muhammadans, or rather the less far-seeing among them, could be played against the Hindus. Now that the great Muhammadan community have resolved to make common cause with the Hindus in the matter of self-government, what the writer tells them is that they must make up their minds to do without "the valuable support of the British community in India." It is an insult to the British community in India to say, as this writer does, that they will support only men who are prepared for all time to be in swaddling clothes politically; and it is equally an insult to the Muhammadan community to imagine that they will care to purchase the favour of the *Englishman* and its friends in exchange for their birthright. There will be only one reply to the affront of the *Englishman* from the great heart of the Muhammadan community—a renewed determination to stand on their own legs and by joining hands with the rest of the people to secure for their mother-country—the country they love so well—to take its rightful place in the Empire and among the brotherhood of nations.

177. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* reproduces the following paragraph from the *Englishman* of the 6th February:—

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th Feb. 1913.

The *Englishman* and *bhadralog*  
dakaiti.

BHADRALOG DAKAITI IN MYMENSINGH.

Information was received in Calcutta last night to the effect that a *bhadralog* dakaiti of a serious nature was committed within the jurisdiction of Katiadi, Phuldia, Mymensingh, on Tuesday night. The dakaitis were encountered by the villagers and a fight ensued. Guns were freely fired by the dakaitis and four people were severely wounded. The dakaitis were masked and carried all manner of weapons.

The object for which the above was drafted and published is even clear to a child—to create a bitter feeling against the *bhadralogs* who are just now an eyesore to a class of the Anglo-Indians. Now see the fun. Not only were no dakaitis arrested, but they were all masked. Yet the reporter of the *Englishman* or, for the matter of that, his designing informant, had no doubt that they were all *bhadralogs*! Can perversity and impudence go further?

L. N. BIRD,

*Special Assistant.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,

9, ELYSIUM Row;

The 1st February 1913.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Information was received in Calcutta last night of a serious outbreak of cholera within the limits of the Presidency. The deaths were considerable and were feared by the British and European communities. The epidemic was confined to the districts of Calcutta and the surrounding areas.

The object for which the above was said - to create a better feeling and to show to a class of the Anglo-Indians that they were interested, but they were not interested in the matter of that day. They were all dead.